The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5283. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Continued Success of the Mikado's Troops in Japan.

Inquest on the Victims of the Railroad Disaster in Wales.

More Murders by the Indians in Colorado.

JAPAN.

Unsettled Condition of the Country—The Rebels Driven North.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 28.

Later advices have been received from Japan. The country was still in an unsettled condition. The Mikado had driven the rebels to the north. Foreign troops were still guarding the City of Yokohama.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Great Railroad Disaster in Wales—Coroner's Inquest on the Remains of the Victims.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 28—Evening.

The Coroner's inquest upon the remains of the victims of the recent terrible railroad calamity at Abergele, Wales, was commenced in that town to-day.

A woman named DICKENS, living near the spot where the disaster occurred, and who saw the accident, deposed that she went to assist the persons in the burning cars, and that some might have been saved but for the fact that aid was refused.

Mr. LITTLER, the Company's agent, discredited the statement of the witness. He thought it was impossible for any one to go near the fire. He asked the issuance of writs to bring CASTLEROSSE, and others who were on board the train, to testify before the jury, which was granted.

Mr. TOWNSEND and Mr. HONE, who were passengers on the train, testified that at the time they thought the fire broke out on the goods van, they were unable to see a yard ahead, and that they left the scene unaware that any deaths had occurred.

The inquest was then adjourned until to-morrow.

The Cabmen's Strike in London.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 28—Evening.

An immense meeting of cabmen was held to-night. But few cabs are to be seen in the streets, which present an unusually solitary appearance. The meeting resolved to issue a protest against the conduct of the railway companies, and that a partial strike should begin at once, which is to become general if the terms demanded are not granted in a week.

FRANCE.

Another Sentence of Imprisonment against the Editor of the Lanterne.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 28.

M. HENRI ROCHEFORT, the editor of *La Lanterne*, has been condemned to thirteen months imprisonment in jail and a fine of ten thousand francs, in the second action brought against him for violation of the Press law.

GERMANY.

The Protection of Emigrants on Shipboard.

BERLIN, Friday, Aug. 28.

The North German Consul-General ROESING sails for New-York on the 5th of September, fully empowered to negotiate with the United States for the adoption of measures for the protection of emigrants on shipboard.

BAVARIA.

The New Army Law in Operation.

MUNICH, Friday, Aug. 28.

The new Army law of Bavaria has been put into practical operation. The Landwehr were out to-day for drill.

BOKHARA.

A Treaty with the Russian Commander Signed by the Emir.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Aug. 28.

Official advices from Bokhara state that the Emir has made a treaty with the Russian commander, accepting the terms offered by the Imperial Government, and that the Russian troops have evacuated Samarcand.

BELGIUM.

Death of the Wife of Victor Hugo.

BRUSSELS, Friday, Aug. 28.

The wife of VICTOR HUGO died in this city day before yesterday.

TURKEY.

The Sultan's Visit to Admiral Farragut.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Aug. 28.

The Sultan yesterday visited Admiral FARRAGUT on board the flagship *Franklin*. International civilities were exchanged and much good feeling manifested.

PRUSSIA.

Return of King William.

BERLIN, Friday, Aug. 28.

King WILLIAM has returned from his visit to Potsdam.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Aug. 28.

The Senate to-day confirmed the appointment of H. P. FARROW as Attorney-General of the State, and adjourned on account of the death of Representative MOON.

In the House, the discussion on the resolution to unseat colored members, was resumed. The Chair decided that each colored member should have a hearing by himself or attorney. Mr. BRYANT made a speech of two hours in length. He said that nineteen Christian centuries looked down on us to-day; that that man was an infidel who does not see the hand of Providence in the affairs of this nation during the past seven years; that men who prate of negro superiority and supremacy show they are afraid four million negroes will control thirty-six millions of whites, and are not deserving of the Anglo-Saxon blood; that they who say our ancestors fought to make this a white man's Government belie history—that they fought to establish an asylum for the oppressed of every nation. He said the Declaration of Independence was a compact with the Almighty, and that he who denied that it referred to negroes as free and equal was an infidel—that the Declaration says, "We, the people," which means the negro as well as the white. He said it was surprising that Irishmen, coming from a land of oppression, were the first to join the howl of "Down with the negro." He said that if the negroes were ineligible, then none of the laws enacted were legal; that for BULLOCK, a Provisional Governor, or Gen. MEADE, to thin out these men, was revolution; that when Gov. BROWN decided that these people had no rights to office, he made the great mistake of his life; the speaker wanted no such Republicans in the party. He said if the negroes were unseated they would appeal from the House to the people. He said Mr. LINCOLN's Emancipation Proclamation had won the fight; that we are nearing a terrible abyss; "let the people pause before they take the leap." He said that the persons who are inciting the negro to insurrection mistake their bravery—that they are the brave men of the country—men who stand firm and fight in the front ranks.

The House adjourned on account of the death of a member.

THE INDIANS.

More Murders in Colorado by the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes—A Protest Against Punishing the Innocent for the Guilty.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 28.

A Denver dispatch says that the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians are still committing depredations and murdering inoffensive settlers in Central and Eastern Colorado.

On Tuesday they attacked the Kiowa Station, on the Smoky Hill route, capturing thirty horses and carrying off a woman and child, whose remains were found yesterday, shockingly mutilated, and were brought here for burial. Another band killed three men yesterday at Zatteane, on the Platte stage road. They chased the Smoky Hill coach for several miles, keeping up a running fire, without doing any damage. Gov. HALL organized a company of sixty volunteers, and left here at 3 o'clock this morning. Gen. SHERIDAN authorized him to call on the commander at Fort Reynolds for assistance. No doubt every effort will be made to punish the Indians. Great excitement exists, as the Indians are stripping the country of stock and provisions. Twelve persons are known to have been murdered within the past two days. A Cheyenne dispatch says: EDWARD M. PRATT, of Peoria, Ill., who was in company with J. B. EVERETT, herding horses, two miles from this city, early this morning, was surprised by five Indians and scalped. He was brought into the hospital, where he died at 10 A. M. The Indians drove off thirty of the horses. EVERETT escaped. Another band are reported as having driven off a large number of horses two miles west of Cheyenne. Gen. WESSELS sent cavalry in pursuit, but nothing definite has been heard from them.

A Helena, Montana, dispatch says: On the 2d inst. a party of citizens captured twenty Indians, who were out stealing near the Old Mission, on the Missouri River. They are *en route* for Fort Shaw, to deliver the Indians to the military authorities.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 28.

The Indian Bureau has received advices from Superintendent MURPHY, dated Atchison, Kansas, Aug. 22. He says he fully concurs in the views expressed in Agent WYNKOOP's letter, that the innocent Indians, who are trying to keep in good faith their treaty pledges, should be protected, while he earnestly recommends that the Indians who have committed the recent gross outrages be turned over to the military, and that they be severely punished. He says:

"When I reflect that at the very time these Indians were making such loud professions of friendship at Larned, receiving their annuities, &c., they were then contemplating and planning this campaign. I can no longer have confidence in what they say or promise. War is surely on us, and, in view of the importance of the case, I earnestly recommend that Agent WYNKOOP be furnished promptly with the views of the Department, and that full instructions be given him for his future action. Mr. WYNKOOP suggests that he be empowered to take the Indians whom he knows to be guiltless of the enormities committed on the Saline River, and who are desirous of remaining at peace, and locate them with their lodges and families, at some good point which he may select in the vicinity of Fort Larned, and let those Indians be subsisted entirely by the Government until this trouble is over, kept within certain bounds, and let him be furnished with a small battalion of United States troops for the purpose of protecting them from their own people, and from being forced into a war. Let those who refuse to respond to his call, to come within the bounds prescribed, be considered at war, and let them be properly punished. By this means, if war takes place, which he considers inevitable, there will be ability to discriminate between those who deserve punishment, and those who do not; otherwise it will be a matter of impossibility. He earnestly urges upon the Department immediate action of some kind of the character he proposes. Justice to those Indians who have held to their treaty demands that some measures of the kind be taken. Policy dictates it, and it will be economy in the end. If the Department act at all, it must act quickly."

Speech at Reading, Penn., by Gen. Carl Schurz.

READING, Penn., Friday, Aug. 28.

Gen. CARL SCHURZ arrived here yesterday afternoon, and in the evening was escorted by a procession of the Union League and Republican Invincibles to the Keystone Opera House, where he delivered an address in English and German, nearly two hours in length, to a crowded audience, upon the issues of the campaign. The demonstration was gotten up by our German Republican citizens. Gen. SCHURZ left this morning for Pottsville, where he speaks to-night.

Masquerade Ball at White Sulphur Springs.

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., Friday, Aug. 28.

The masquerade ball given here last night in honor of the distinguished guests was a magnificent affair. Nearly one thousand persons were in attendance. Prominent gentlemen from all parts of the Union were present. Secretary BROWNING and family, Gens. LEE, BEAUREGARD, ANDERSON and ECHOLS, Govs. LETCHER, PICKENS and STOCKDALE, Ex-Secretary of the Interior STUART, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Commodore MAURY, W. W. CORCORAN, Cols. FONTANE, WHITCOMB, LYONS, BALDWIN, BUFORD, SUTHLIN, ZIMMER, and a large number of representatives of New-York, Washington and Virginia were present.

The New-England Fair at New-Haven—Arrival of Stock.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Friday, Aug. 28.

Col. NEEDHAM, the Secretary of the New-England Society, has determined to keep open the books for entries until Monday evening next. A large amount of stock for exhibition arrived to-day. The members of the faculty of Yale and all our leading citizens are taking an active interest in preparing for the fair. Next week will be a holiday week in our city, and arrangements are being made to stop all the factories in the State on Wednesday or Thursday, that the operators may have an opportunity to attend the Exposition.

The Rumored Sale of Mexican Territory to the United States Denied.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 27.

President JUAREZ writes to Consul-General GODOY emphatically denying any negotiations for the sale of the States of Sonora and Sinaloa, or any part thereof, to the United States, as reported.

GEO. C. GORHAM arrived last night, and met with an enthusiastic reception from friends.

Bark *General Cobb* went ashore at Blossom Rock while beating out of the harbor last evening.

Gov. HAIGHT has received from France the silver medal awarded to California at the Paris World Exposition, for the display of Cereals.

Death of a Journalist in New-Orleans—Gen. Howard and the Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 28.

WM. H. C. KING, the principal editor and proprietor of the New-Orleans *Times*, died yesterday after a lingering illness.

Gen. HOWARD arrived here last night. To-day, in company with Gen. HATCH, he visited the Legislature, and was invited to a seat within the bar of the Senate. He leaves for Texas this evening.

MAINE.

The Great Republican Gathering at Bangor on Thursday Night—Mass Meeting at Augusta.

BANGOR, Me., Friday, Aug. 28.

The Republican demonstration yesterday and last evening was by far the largest political gathering ever held in this city, and probably the largest in the State. Extra trains were taxed to their utmost capacity; boats came loaded, and the roads leading to the city were swarming with teams. A delegation of three hundred came from Ellsworth, twenty-six miles, by land, and other neighboring towns turned out in like proportion. A candid and fair estimate gives the number present at from twenty-five to thirty thousand. Among the speakers were Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, of New-York; Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; Ex-Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut; Hon. J. A. J. Cresswell, of Maryland; Hon. S. H. Chandler, of Virginia; Gen. E. W. Hinks, of Massachusetts; Major J. Haggerty, of New-York, besides Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Hon. John A. Peters, Hon. Lewis Barker, Hon. S. H. Blake and other home talent.

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, Aug. 28.

The Republicans of Winthrop and adjoining towns held a very large ratification meeting last night, and were addressed by Hon. JAS. G. BLAINE.

BELFAST, Me., Friday, Aug. 28.

Gen. SICKLES made a short speech here to-day, while on his return from Bangor to Boston. His arrival was greeted with a salute of thirteen guns.

This evening a large Republican meeting is being addressed by Hon. LEWIS BARKER, of Stetson.

THE GALLOWS.

A Negro Hung in Virginia for Murder—He Protests his Innocence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 26.

Yesterday morning Major PUTMAN, with thirty men of his company, accompanied by the Sheriff of Warwick County, and a few friends, proceeded to Warwick Court House, having in charge the colored man, HARRISON YOUNG, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Mr. WOOTEN, of Warwick County, two years ago. Warwick Court House is composed of a court-house building, jail, hotel, and some dozen houses, situated on a slight elevation of land between the York and James Rivers. The streets are overgrown with grass; the fences old and rickety, and it has the general appearance of decay observable in most of the small Southern towns. The scaffold was erected in the yard of the court-house, where about 200 persons, most of whom were colored, had assembled to witness the execution. They manifested very little excitement.

At about 11:30 o'clock the Sheriff conducted the prisoner to the scaffold. YOUNG was apparently about 35 years of age, five feet eight inches in height. He had manifested a dogged indifference to his fate up to the hour of his execution, when his demeanor changed, and he seemed to realize the awful situation which left him no reason to hope for the exercise of further executive clemency on his behalf. On being asked by the Sheriff if he had anything to say, he replied no; that he was innocent of the murder; that there were four men in the plot to kill Mr. WOOTEN, three of whom were now in the Norfolk jail. He refused to disclose the name of the fourth person. YOUNG was then told to prepare for death. He knelt down on the platform and made a short but fervent prayer, at the conclusion of which he burst into tears. The rope was then adjusted; while this was being done he continued to protest his innocence. At 8 minutes to 12 the platform fell, but the rope broke and the prisoner fell to the ground. A new rope was immediately adjusted, and at 12 o'clock HARRISON YOUNG was launched into eternity. The associates of YOUNG in the murder have had their sentences commuted, by Gov. WELLS, to 15 years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Parade of the Boys in Blue at Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Aug. 28.

The Republicans of this city had a flag-raising this evening, on which occasion the Boys in Blue made their first parade, with music, banners, flags and torches. The fire companies were in line, commanded by Major GLAFKE. The streets on either side along the route of the procession were densely crowded with people. Speeches were made by Mr. J. L. BARBOUR, of this city, and Mr. EZRA HALL, of the State Central Committee. During the evening Hon. HENRY C. DEMING was serenaded and made a speech to the crowd in front of his residence.

Gen. Schenck Renominated for Congress—Robbery in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 28.

The Republicans of the Third District have renominated Gen. SCHENCK for Congress by acclamation.

The store of LEON BLOOM, in Wappakonetta, Ohio, was robbed of $2,500 worth of dry goods yesterday.

The Virginia Constitutional Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Aug. 28.

The Committee having power to call the late Constitutional Convention together again, decided to-day not to make such a call, the majority of the Committee being opposed to it.

The South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, Aug. 28.

There was a lively debate in the House to-day showing considerable political feeling and a degree of restiveness under recent assertions of authority by the Governor.

Missouri Congressional Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Aug. 28.

The Republicans of the Ninth Congressional District have nominated Col. R. DYER for Congress.

The Spiritualists' National Convention at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 28.

The time of the Spiritualists' Convention was occupied last evening and this forenoon in discussing the resolutions and the new Constitution. They were both adopted by a rising vote at noon to-day. This evening will be the last of the Convention. There is to be a Spiritualists' Love Feast.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

TROY, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 28.

WM. H. GANLEY, a young man 18 years of age, son of DOMINICK GANLEY, a well-known citizen, was killed at 12:30 o'clock to-day while attempting to jump upon a passing train of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad. Six cars passed over him.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 28.

A fire in Beverly-street this morning destroyed the carriage factory of G. H. DODD, the stable of DANIEL DOHERTY, the nail factory of H. C. SKULLY, and damaged other property. The loss is estimated at $30,000, partly insured.

The Georgia Cotton Crop.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Aug. 28.

The heavy rains continue, and have been general throughout this portion of the State. The crop reports are gloomy. The rain is doing material damage to cotton.

Disaster to the Steamship Gen. Meade.

KEY WEST, Fla., Friday, Aug. 28.

The steamship *Gen. Meade*, from New-York for New-Orleans, ran ashore, this morning, fifteen miles east of this place.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

An Exciting Canvass Begun in the West.

Enthusiastic Republican Gatherings in Ohio and Indiana.

Speech of Senator Yates at Springfield, Illinois.

THE WEST.

The Great Republican Mass Meeting in Cincinnati—The Political Excitement in Indiana—Enthusiastic Republican Meetings in All Parts of the State.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Thursday, Aug. 23, 1868.

It was my hope to have been in Cincinnati last night, and to have seen the second uprising of the people in their enthusiasm for GRANT and COLFAX. But the promise of something extraordinary here detained me. The announcement that Senator JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, whom I personally knew to be one of the ablest speakers and clearest-headed statesmen of the country, would address the people in Cincinnati, quite persuaded me to forego the inspiriting sights of yesterday here. The inducement was difficult to overcome. But recently I had seen the loyal people of the Queen City pour out into serried column and demonstrate the spirit which underlies their decided convictions. I had every reason to anticipate something even grander; and it seems that my anticipation was not an unfounded one. Reports inform us that the great

CINCINNATI MASS MEETING

of ten days ago was not only duplicated last night in earnest enthusiasm, but doubled in numbers.

The torchlight procession was one of the largest ever seen in Cincinnati. It numbered between three and four thousand uniformed voters, each carrying a blazing torch. About twenty brass and martial bands furnished the long line with music; and the transparencies carried by the various ward clubs, companies and delegations, were innumerable, and rich in appropriate and happy hits and mottoes. One organization bore the name of "Carpet-Baggers," and were uniformed accordingly, each member bearing the little burden emblematic of his *status*—a carpet-bag. This provoked endless humor. Their mottoes and devices were excellent. At the head of their procession was carried a large illuminated carpet-bag, bearing on one side the inscription: "GRANT and COLFAX," and having on the reverse a flag containing the following: "By loyalty to these colors we claim the privilege of carrying our carpet-bags wherever we please." Many of the mottoes and inscriptions were of a local nature, but peculiarly apt. The candidate for Congress against CAREY in the Second District is Mr. JOB E. STEVENSON, and one body of men held high their transparency which bore the words designating their name—"*Job's Comforters.*" P. W. STRADER, Democratic candidate for Congress against EGGLESTON, is a baggage agent, and conducts a city omnibus and baggage line, known as "The St. Louis Transfer Company." The following inscriptions were *apropos*: "STRADER's carpet-bag not checked;" "Passengers for Salt River apply to P. W. STRADER, General Agent, St. Louis, Missouri;" and one of the happiest devices represented GRANT as a tanner, converting SEYMOUR's cuticle into leather. Rev. MAX P. GADDIS, one of Ohio's most popular speakers, first addressed the multitude assembled at the stands. He confessed to having followed the President in his plan of reconstruction, but with all his heart and soul supported GRANT and COLFAX in preference to the ticket of the defiant rebels, SEYMOUR and BLAIR. At least twenty thousand people had surrounded the stand, compactly filling all available space for squares. Senator SHERMAN could not comply last night with the earnest request of his constituents in Cincinnati to address them. This he briefly stated, explaining as a reason that he had already that day spoken two hours at Wilmington, Ohio, but promised them to speak in Cincinnati during September. Other good speakers followed, and at a late hour the meeting adjourned. The Democrats are dismayed in Cincinnati. They had hoped that the hollow Pendleton greenback popularity had extracted all enthusiasm from the Republicans. In this they were immeasurably mistaken, as these two great mass meetings show. Copperheadism in the Queen City is already below par, and as I said in a recent letter from there, let the country expect a good report in October from Porkopolis, the home of "Young Greenbacks" and "Old Greenbacks."

Are the readers of the TIMES aware of the immensity of an exciting campaign in the West? The staid posterity of the Puritans who live in New-England, and go at all things so philosophically, doing nothing for appearance's sake, but everything for the object itself, would, I believe, be thrown into a panic of wonderment, could they be transported from their quiet workshops and counting-rooms in tide-water regions to the presence of these Western rallies. Let us see what

ONE DAY'S WORK

means in the Buckeye and Hoosier State. Of course, I know of only what the telegraph reports. Hundreds of smaller meetings, addressed by good speakers, were doubtless held in as many villages and towns, not reported by telegraph. I have already referred to the grand outpouring at Cincinnati, and will speak hereafter of the great rally here during yesterday and last night. A glance at yesterday's work in Ohio shows that Senator JOHN SHERMAN addressed a grand Union mass meeting held at the Fair Grounds near the City of Wilmington. Not less than 8,000 persons were present. We are further informed that there was a great torchlight procession at night, parading amidst the most intense enthusiasm, the streets being jammed with people. At Wooster, Congressman WELKER, Republican candidate for reëlection, opened the campaign in his, the Fourteenth District, in a two hours' speech to a very large audience. At the close of the speaking a Grant and Colfax Club was organized.

At Ashland the first meeting of the Grant Club was addressed by Hon. L. B. MATSON. The speech was enthusiastically received and the Republicans are working hard in confidence of success in October. At Massillon, where a Harvest Home Festival is in progress, thousands of farmers and others assembled in the streets last night to listen to a speech from the Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventeenth District, Judge AMBLER. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and other speeches were made, the assemblage being regaled also with glee club music.

Six thousand people came up to Washington with banners and music and opened the Grant and Colfax campaign. Speeches, enthusiastically cheered, were made by Hon. JOHN A. SMITH, Republican candidate for Congress, Capt. SHERIDAN, of Louisiana, (a relative of PHIL. SHERIDAN,) and Hon. SAM. GALLOWAY. At the conclusion of Capt. SHERIDAN's speech, an episode of a peculiarly Western nature was three cheers such as the stalwart sons of the West only can cheer, followed by vigorous crowing of chanticleer in imitation by a silver-haired wag near the speaker's stand. So perfect were his imitations that many believed a masculine domestic bird was on the ground, trained to demonstrate his joy at the proper moment. Mr. GALLOWAY was introduced in regular Buckeye style, and as it is somewhat different from the Eastern method, I give it. The Chairman of the meeting, coming forward, said:

"If you have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now, for I intend to introduce to you SAM. GALLOWAY. I hope my friend will pardon me for alluding to him in that way, for if I introduced him as SAMUEL GALLOWAY, you would hardly know who I meant, for 'SAM. GALLOWAY,' like TOM CORWIN, has become a household word. You need not shed tears on your own behalf, but on behalf of the shattered remains of the Democratic Party that will be left when he gets through."

The effect of this sally of humor may be imagined. And without stopping to say anything of the inimitable SAM. GALLOWAY, permit me to give the brief comment on him by a queer countryman, who proved to be a good judge of physical proportion. Getting a fair look into the speaker's face before he got under oratorical headway, the rural gent gave vent to his conclusion in the following language: "Why, darn my eyes, he's the ugliest man I ever saw in my life."

In Indiana the blaze was equally brilliant yesterday. At Indianapolis an immense and intensely enthusiastic mass meeting was held last night. Gen. COBURN, M. C., and candidate for reëlection, addressed the multitude.

Hon. GODLOVE S. ORTH, Congressional incumbent from the Lafayette District, held a joint debate with his Democratic competitor, Gen. MANSON, at the county seat of Benton County. The attendance was large and interest manifestly great. Each gentleman spoke one and a half hours.

At Muncie, in Eastern Indiana, last evening, Hon. WALTER MARCH was addressing two thousand happy Republicans in the public square, and the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, J. B. RYAN, was at the same time talking to a hall full of coppery gentlemen, numbering two hundred.

One of the largest political gatherings ever held in Western Indiana, VOORHEES' District, listened for two hours to a speech by Gen. WASHBURN, M. C., at Bedford. A regiment of fighting Boys in Blue, six hundred strong, was organized.

A Republican pole-raising in the city of Fort Wayne, Northeastern Indiana, brought out on short notice a large crowd. After the erection of the pole, between one and two hundred feet high, up went the Stars and Stripes, and then came speaking by Hon. ISAAC JENKINSON, editor of the Republican paper there—the *Daily Gazette*—and others.

Brookville, in the southeastern section of the State, was the scene of a grand Union rally. The loyal people came up with banners and music, in gaily decorated delegations, full of enthusiasm, and shouting for GRANT and COLFAX, BAKER and CUMBACK. They listened to a two hours' speech by Gen. THOS. H. BENNETT, of Wayne County, lustily cheering the eloquent and excellent passages. At Lewisville, over on the Central Road among the Quakers, the patriots held a wide-awake and glorious meeting, addressed by Mr. MELLETT, the Presidential Elector, and also by Gen. GROSE and Major BUNDY, the last two gentlemen being *late* Conservative Republican Johnson men. They are enthusiastically for GRANT and COLFAX now. Lewisville is not far from Knightstown, where, last night and yesterday, Senator HENDRICKS and Copperdom generally glorified. All this in one day, and more too, for greater than all—greater than anything which has heretofore during the campaign transpired in the commonwealth—is this mighty

OUTPOURING OF THE YEOMANRY

here, in the Third Congressional District, Decatur County, and City of Greensburg. This is a Republican city and Republican county, by fair majorities, but having Democratic strongholds on three sides, cannot afford to grow apathetic. Greensburg is a fine town, the home of Col. WILL CUMBACK, Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and has an intelligent and refined population of about five thousand souls. In the center of their spacious public square, a beautiful Court-house has been erected, in a tasteful and modern style of architecture, and at an expense of perhaps $200,000. This edifice is an attractive feature of the town, and a monument to the public spirit of the people. A fresh young grove, covering several acres, surrounds the building, and it was in this park where a great concourse of people yesterday assembled, variously estimated at eighteen to twenty thousand. Speeches replete with wisdom, and eloquence, and argument were made by Hon. JOB E. STEVENSON, of Cincinnati, and Col. W. H. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky. These gentlemen addressed the people from the main stand. Other speakers of less notoriety made addresses from additional stands, and yet half the throng was unable to hear. The meeting proved far greater than the most sanguine anticipated. Provision had not been made for so large a multitude. A half dozen speakers could have surrounded themselves at the same time with audiences as large as their voices could compass. The great rush was to hear the address of Col. WADSWORTH, a gentleman not without some national reputation. I believe he was in Congress from Kentucky, though of this I am not sure. At all events, he is known in the West as a gentleman of superior talents and extraordinary abilities as a public speaker. Few surpass him in dignified manners and easy flow of poetic thought—two characteristics of HENRY CLAY—which distinguish him; and his oratory is not without those strong and salient features which appeal both to the reason and sentiment of men. For two hours, at least, ten thousand men and women hung upon his words in unbroken attention, except when the deep glow of the popular heart swelled into vociferous applause. The one great issue, he maintained, was whether the country should be surrendered to the rebel and treasonable friends of JEFF. DAVIS, FORREST, PRESTON, WADE HAMPTON, BOB TOOMBS & Co., or whether the Government, which sustained itself by its self-sacrificing soldiery, and their friends, shall continue to be controled by the men who saved it; in other words, whether loyalty or treason shall triumph. Yet he took occasion to refer to the hypocritical demagogues, HENDRICKS and PENDLETON, more particularly to Senator HENDRICKS and his financial falsehoods. The respect which truth-telling people, of all parties, have heretofore had for Mr. HENDRICKS, is fast waning. The upshot of affairs at the New-York Convention has maddened the usual suave Senator, and it is with reckless desperation he has gone into this canvass. Deliberate misstatements constantly fall from his lips, and people begin to say "the truth is not in him." This question is of such general importance, and the personages referred to so nationally famous, that I beg the privilege of the readers of the TIMES to inject here a brief extract from the great speech of Col. WADSWORTH. He said:

"You have in your State a distinguished gentleman as the Democratic candidate for Governor—a gentleman whom I esteem very much—and if he could appeal to you on the ground that he had stood side by side with your soldiers in the field, urging them on to deeds of valor, his appeal might not be in vain. But he cannot do that, and therefore, in his speeches he must discuss the finances, and I have read in the newspapers a statement of his upon the subject of expenditures, to which I will briefly allude.

I will read you Senator HENDRICKS' statements, taken from the speech of Senator SHERMAN as I find it published in the daily *Press*, and delivered at Hillsboro, Ohio, on Thursday last:

'From the 30th of June, 1865, to the 30th of June, 1868, the receipts in gold, from Customs, amounted to $518,-752,387 50, and in currency, from internal revenue, to $768,259,945 94; making, in the whole, $1,287,012,333 44. The interest on the public debt during these three years has averaged about $125,000,000 per year, making $375,-000,000. That being deducted from the sum collected, leaves about $900,000,000, being more than $300,000,000 per year in a time of profound peace, except so far as the Congressional policy has created a state of hostilities. This great sum of money has been expended in legislative, judicial, executive and military expenses.'

So much for him. Now I call your attention to the reply which Senator SHERMAN makes to this extraordinary statement. I very gladly avail myself of Senator SHERMAN's reply, not only because, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, he is fully advised on the subject, but because his most amiable and honorable tone and temper, at all times, assure me that he can neither suppress nor invent nor deceive. His statement is made from official documents in reach of all.

'You see that this is a general charge that, since the war, the Republican Party authorized JOHNSON's Administration to expend $300,000,000 a year for the military expenses of the Government. Let us see how this stands. The total receipts are probably correctly stated at $1,280,000,000. Now I find, by reference to official documents, that out of this was paid, for interest on the public debt, over $420,000,000, instead of $375,000,000, as stated by him. This is an error of only $45,000,000. I find, also, that over $200,000,000 were paid on the principal of the public debt, which was reduced that amount. Now, this fact is entirely suppressed. I find, also, that out of this sum over $140,000,000 have been paid for back pay and bounties, and for transportation and prize money of army and navy, all of which occurred during the war, but was paid after July 1, 1865. Now this fact is suppressed. I find, also, that there was paid during the three years, for new bounties to soldiers, the sum of [illegible], and to States, for claims of war expenses, the sum of $10,330,000, and to payments for property lost or destroyed during the war, $11,000,000: in all over $70,-000,000 for these three items. Mr. HENDRICKS don't say a word about this. It thus appears that from the $1,287,000,000 received, nearly $600,000,000 were paid for principal and interest of the funded or floating debt and for bounties, leaving $287,000,000 for three years' expenditures, or $130,000,000 a year, instead of $300,000,000, as stated by Mr. HENDRICKS. What reliance can you place on financial statements when such men will thus seek to mislead the people?'

Thus you see the gross error, open as day, into which Senator HENDRICKS falls, amounting to an aggregate of $600,000,000. In other words, our friend is $600,000,000 from the facts. We cannot suppose that a gentleman like Mr. HENDRICKS, under so many obligations to speak the whole truth to the generous people of Indiana, would intentionally deceive them. We are, therefore, left to wonder how he could have fallen into so great and palpable an error.

At all events, he cannot be relied on to do justice to his adversary, when, by his haste or neglect, he deceives the people of Indiana."

A "RALLY" PHOTOGRAPHED.

Would you not like a plain pen-picture of what we call out West a "Rally?" I know you have nothing exactly its counterpart east of the Mountains. It would be rather an elongated panoramic canvas indeed, which would contain pictures of the immense procession that entered this city yesterday. In the first place it was five miles in length! One delegation contained 385 vehicles, 1,226 horses and 4,865 persons. There were "big wagons," some of them two stories high, thirty or forty, or even fifty feet long, tastefully and elaborately decorated with the national colors. These contained young Misses, attired in white suits, and ornamented with blue sashes and red head-dress—"red, white and blue." The number of Misses in each wagon ranged from twenty to forty. They sang patriotic songs as the delegations moved forward through the country and into the city. There must have been twenty of these big wagons in the line of procession yesterday, containing 500 or 600 fresh, loyal country lassies. Don't you know this feature was inspiring? I do not say they were Flora McFlimseys of Madison-square, or Broadway belles, but it was not an unpleasant sight to see that number of fresh and healthy faces, bearing the good fruit of innocent smiles, sweet lips and rosy cheeks. Add to these the essence of virtue, loving patriotic hearts, and what more could there be desired? One involuntarily exclaims, "God bless the rural Republican girls."

Uniformed girls also make up their "better half" of long equestrian delegations. These are robed in white, with blue sash, and the additional patriotic ornament of blue stars, cut from paper, sewed upon the white skirt. Their masculine escort—the boys in blue—appear in the uniform of the Zouave, in blue or red, or in the ordinary suit with red or white cap. Two hundred couples on horseback, stretching out over the distance of nearly half a mile, form, in my opinion, the most attractive feature of a rural procession. One of the ambitions is to excel in number of horses attached to the large decorated wagons. The number requisite to draw the load is first hitched to the vehicle with harness—usually eight or ten. Then from forty to eighty, and sometimes as many as a hundred additional horses are added to the team, each animal having a gentleman rider. These horses are in blind harness, consisting of straps fastening them together in couples abreast, and a rope extending from the pulling team to the front on each outside, fastened to a temporary lip-strap.

But how does the great mass of people—the tens and twenties of thousands—get to the meeting? one may ask. In the first place there are the bands of music, instrumental or martial, leading each delegation. Secondly, the decorated wagons and ornamented equestrians. Thirdly, the mounted organizations or other uniformed bodies, of both sexes. These are followed, in the consolidated procession, after all the township and foreign delegations have formed into general line, by the thousands of two-horse wagons, carriages and buggies, double and single teamed, containing the "rallying" people, young and old, big and little, male and female. By actual count, 10,161 persons entered Greensburg, yesterday, in line of procession alone. Many thousands preceded the delegations to avoid the dust and delay, and many approached the city by by-roads, and were not enumerated. Throughout the procession, yesterday, innumerable flags bore inscriptions evincing the earnestness of and intelligent appreciation of the situation by the masses of the people. Borne along in the column were cartoons, rebusses and mottoes, originated and painted by these honest farmers in the shade of their forest trees, which for pointed wit and apt burlesque would do credit to any community. Nine-tenths of the people who "rally" round the flag at these great meetings bring dinner in baskets, and no sight is more enlivening, or more emphatically Western in appearance, than the happy, joyous, perfect freedom with which the hungry patriots, parent and child, lover and lass, take hold and dispose of the simple basket meal at noon-time.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

Could you congregate 18,000 of SEYMOUR's "friends" of New-York in a village having the usual number of rum-shops, and conduct a day's public speaking without a single case of intoxication? I didn't see a drunken man yesterday. No disturbances occurred. The people reiterated GRANT's plank in the Republican platform, "Let us have Peace." At night a grand torchlight procession paraded the streets, with nothing to mar the progress thereof but the sneaking, iniquitous act of a cowardly Kuklux Democrat—hurling a stone at the procession from a dark alley. A poor fellow was severely wounded in the head. Three such diabolical outrages occurred in Cincinnati last night.

Preparations are going forward for a grand State mass meeting on the 2d proximo. You may form some idea of its magnitude when I state that Decatur County, fifty miles from Indianapolis, expects to send then to the State rally 1,000 uniformed horsemen, Grant Light Cavalry. The counties through which the cavalcade will pass will furnish provender for man and horse.

J. Q. T.

ILLINOIS.

Reception of Senator Yates in Springfield.

The largest political meeting held in Springfield, Ill., since the great Lincoln demonstration in 1860, convened on Saturday evening last, the occasion being the reception of Hon. RICHARD YATES, one of the Senators from Illinois. An address of welcome was delivered by Gen. JOHN COOK. After the cheering, with which his appearance was greeted, had subsided, Mr. YATES responded, thanking them for the cordial greeting which they had extended to him. In this connection he said:

"After nine months of weary absence, I come back to you with the same principles and the same faith with which I left you. You have known me for thirty years and more; you have known all my faults and all my weaknesses, and you have stood by me. But now I am to vindicate myself in one regard, and that is this: That, whatever may have been those weaknesses, or those faults, however much I may have failed, yet on all occasions, in the Legislature of your State for eight years, in the House of Representatives for four years, as Governor of your State, and as your Senator in Congress, I have been ever true to the principle of human freedom. I have been forever true to the undying, immortal principle of universal and undivided human liberty. I have never concealed my opinions. I have never willingly or knowingly turned my back upon a friend. I have never dodged a question. When I have been asked whether I was for suffrage or not I have spoken for myself; I have answered that I am for equal rights, for American citizenship for every man twenty-one years of age, from whatever country, or wherever born, or of whatever color; I am for the enjoyment of equal rights by every man and by every American citizen; I am for suffrage in the South, and in the North, and everywhere. I do not stand back bullied and frightened; I do not intend to let WADE HAMPTON and SEYMOUR and BLAIR snatch from us that loyal vote which stood by us during the war, and which flashed two hundred thousand bayonets in the face of JEFF. DAVIS and his hosts. * * * * When I was made your Governor, fellow-citizens, it was in a time of profound peace. We anticipated no war and no difficulty. I expected to have rather a clever, easy time of it to be the Governor of the proud State of Illinois, with nothing to do but to sign the commissions of Justices of the Peace and Notaries Public, and pardon men out of the Penitentiary, and perhaps make a visit to Europe in the meantime; but from the day when I was inaugurated, during the four years I had to be your Governor, I spent many weary days and sleepless nights. I do not regret it. Others might have performed the duty more faithfully and to your satisfaction than I could have done, [cries of "Never;"] but I do not regret it. I do not regret that in the providence of Almighty God I was called upon to be the Governor of the State of Illinois from the commencement to almost the end of the war. I do not regret, fellow-citizens, that I raised two hundred and fifty-eight thousand troops in the most sacred cause of God-given liberty and humanity; troops who covered themselves all over with glory upon more than five hundred battle-fields of the war. I do not regret it, fellow-citizens, that I myself stood with Gen. GRANT amid the roar and thunder of battle. I do not regret it that I called upon the citizens of the State of Illinois, upon her noble matrons and her beautiful maidens to send to the brave soldiers in the field all the comforts and luxuries within their reach. I do not regret it that I went to the field of battle, and brought home the sick and wounded, and I do not regret it, fellow-citizens, that when traitors assembled in the Capitol of the State, and passed resolutions against the war, that I sent them howling to their homes. There is another thing I do not regret. In the Executive chamber up there, which is now so ably filled by your gallant and glorious Gov. OGLESBY, and which is soon to be filled by your no less distinguished, able and gallant soldier, Gen. JOHN M. PALMER—I do not regret that there I issued my proclamation, appealing to the patriotism of the people of the State of Illinois, after our flag had been fired upon, and we had been forced into a war which we could not avoid, and which we were bound to fight for our national preservation, for after we had been struck we were forced to strike back again; I do not regret that, in that Executive chamber, where I issued my edict against traitors and Copperheads, this feeble hand signed the commission of the world's greatest commander, U. S. GRANT, the next President of the United States."

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

After declaring that the Democracy was responsible for the war, and for the debt which it created, Gov. YATES continued:

"None of us like to make a debt, but our Government was compelled to say to our men of capital, our farmers and our mechanics, even to our widows and orphans and any one else who had any money to advance: 'Come forward, lend us your money, and we will give you our note and pay you interest upon it at six per cent.' Our countrymen all over the land came forward; they withdrew their money, much of which was bringing ten per cent. on mortgage security, and lent it patriotically to the Government at six per cent. Uncle Sam, with his broad hand and seal, signed and stamped these notes, and said: 'I will pay you every dollar, principal and interest, that you have lent us to prosecute this war,' and fellow-citizens, 'by the eternal,' so far as I am concerned, that promise shall be maintained. The word of a great nation must be kept. If a nation shall not keep its word who may not break his? If I make a debt and give my note bearing ten per cent. interest, and if the Government breaks its word as the Democratic policy would have it do, may not I justly say that I will issue you a note bearing no interest, in place of paying my debt? Is not that repudiation? If I say I will only pay you so much of the debt, is not that repudiation? And shall the Government of the United States thus forever blacken its escutcheon and dishonor its flag by instituting national repudiation? Never, no, never! The Democratic Party, which has always been for gold, for a hard metal currency, for 'Tom Benton mint drops,' and which opposed the issuing of greenbacks when it was necessary to carry on the war against the rebellion—that same Democratic Party all at once are in favor of a greenback currency! [Cries of "Graybacks."] Yes, of a grayback currency. They said once that when greenbacks should be issued they would not be worth fifty cents a bushel. Suppose, now, they should issue three times the amount, how much will that currency be worth to the people of the United States? To the farmers and mechanics? But I have said, fellow-citizens, that the triumph of the Democratic Party would be the triumph of the rebellion. Do you suppose that after the Northern Democracy have called upon the Southern Democracy to unite with them to carry this election, when they have got into power they will stand up to the payment of your National debt to the neglect of their Confederate debt? Has that been the history of that party? Do you suppose they will stand gladly by and see your widows and orphans paid their pensions, while their widows and orphans are not to have their pensions? Fellow-citizens—I repeat it—if you elect SEYMOUR and BLAIR to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, then have you opened afresh the wounds which have so long been bleeding and dividing our distracted country.

You all remember well—I refer to it because I was at that time a member of the Legislature—when the State of Illinois became involved in a debt to the amount of $20,000,000, incurred from the mammoth system of 'internal improvements.' Mississippi, under the lead of JEFF. DAVIS, repudiated her debt, and the Northern Democracy, the Democracy of Illinois, were also in favor of repudiating the debt of Illinois; and I am sorry to say, also, that many of our Whig friends believed this debt could never be paid. We remember that it was at a time of financial embarrassment; that there was no immigration to the State; all were borne down heavily with taxes, and it seemed that the payment of this debt was an impossible thing. But, notwithstanding this, as members of the Legislature we came forward and levied the two-mill tax, and from that very moment the State of Illinois began to prosper, as it never had prospered before. The people honestly and faithfully stood by their contract; emigration began to come into the State, and the consequence now is that Illinois is one of the most prosperous States in the Union, with nearly three millions of inhabitants; her credit is high in every part of the world—upon the banks of the Rhine, in England and everywhere, the bonds of the State of Illinois, and its honest people, are high, and the people have flourished by the blessing of God, because they stood faithfully and honestly by their contracts. God bless our beautiful and glorious Illinois!—the State that stands by her faith, the State that keeps her word, the State that has elected the President the two last terms, and the State that will elect the next President from her borders.

GEN. GRANT.

We present you as the candidate for your votes for the Presidency the name of Gen. GRANT. In doing so we expect your vote on every principle of honesty and candor. In the first place, he has the confidence of every honest man in the country. I repeat it—every honest man in the country—whether he be Republican or Democrat. Such is not the case with the time-serving politician, SEYMOUR. It is said that Gen. GRANT cannot make speeches. Neither could WASHINGTON make a speech. Gen. JACKSON never made speeches; but Gen. GRANT has made some speeches which, when the wordy actions of HORATIO SEYMOUR shall have been forgotten, will be recorded upon the pages of history so long as time shall last. Such was his speech to BUCKNER, when he said: 'I propose to move immediately upon the enemy's works.' Such a speech was the one he made to PEMBERTON: 'Unconditional surrender;' such was his speech at Appommatox when he said: 'I propose a capitulation upon the following terms: 'The Confederate Army will stack their arms; the cannon and the munitions to be received by the officers of the American Army;' that speech he made when struggling through the Wilderness where the hope of LINCOLN followed him, when we were in doubt all over the country, and when patriots' knees seemed to tremble with apprehension, when he was opposing the enemy hand to hand in that unparalleled struggle; the speech that came by telegraph to gladden and encourage LINCOLN and the nation: 'I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all Summer.' And as I now conclude what I have to say, it will be in the language of Gen. GRANT: 'Let us have peace. By the triumphant election of Gen. GRANT we shall have peace. If SEYMOUR is elected he tells you his platform; FRANK BLAIR's letter tells you; WADE HAMPTON tells you that the Government and authority that law has established shall be set aside. What is this but war? Shall these rebels again raise the hand of rebellion? They threaten that they will overthrow the Government that has been established by the authority of law and made by the Congress of the United States. Fellow-citizens, I am not in the habit of threatening, but I will not be threatened either, (great applause,) and I will say now that if Illinois sent 258,000 men to put down the old rebellion, and if SEYMOUR and FRANK BLAIR, and JEFF. DAVIS and BRECKINRIDGE, and TOOMBS, and the murderer FORREST—if they choose to get up another war to overthrow the reconstructed Government which Congress has made, then Illinois will send 500,000 loyal men to vindicate again the Government of the United States, and that war shall not cease until treason shall be abolished from the face of the earth for ever and ever. [Immense applause.] I say elect Gen. GRANT, and we will have peace. I am not for a military chieftain simply because he is a military chieftain. But, fellow-citizens, we are in the midst of warlike times; the spirit of war is in the land. We want a man at the head who has been tried and never found wanting; who has fought upon a thousand battle-fields; who understands all localities; who has been all over the South; who has proved himself worthy; a man of strong common sense, in whom the people have confidence. Elect GRANT President of the United States and I tell you the last rebel will seek his hole, and then fellow-citizens we shall have peace. We will have the grandest country that God ever gave—a country stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, interspersed by railroads, with sweeping rivers, with deep, blue lakes, a soil of boundless fertility, a country destined to have one thousand millions of human souls within a very short period of time; the grandest empire on the globe—'Time's noblest empire—the last.'

Fellow-citizens, I pray you in the name of justice and humanity and liberty; in the name of that common country so much loved, and for which you have sent the flower of your population to die; in the name of WASHINGTON; in the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN—God bless his immortal memory—and against those traitors who incited his murder—'Bloodiest picture in the book of time;' that traitorous deed of assassination which sent to death the most loved and honored of our land; the man before whose name let every American bow in reverence, the name before which all the heads of civilized Powers bow in homage and respect; against those murderous traitors, I say, that took from us our noblest, our purest LINCOLN, let us again 'rally round the flag,' and save our country from the spoilers who would overthrow it. [Immense applause.]

An Explanation by Senator Yates.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 24, 1868.

To the Editor of the Springfield Journal:

In the hurry of debate, in showing that all men could not be absolutely equal, your reporter represents me as saying that FRED. DOUGLASS was as far superior to Hon. JOHN R. EDEN, candidate for Governor, as the highest point in space is above the earth. The report is, perhaps, correct; I wish, however, to say that I think such personality was not in the best taste, and that while but few of our politicians equal FREDERICK DOUGLASS as a speaker, and in many good traits of character, yet I would prefer that I had not in so marked a manner designated Mr. EDEN, against whom I may say I know nothing personally except his political principles, which I heartily condemn. Nobody has found fault with me for the allusion, and I make this explanation without the instigation of any one.

Very respectfully, RICH. YATES.

Democratic Distress in the Ohio Third District.

Of the Democratic troubles in the Ohio Third Congressional District, the Cincinnati *Gazette* says "Gen. VANDERVEER gives notice that he will have nothing to do with the party that supports VALLAN

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE WAR.

Their Unforgotten Record—Second Address of the Pennsylvania Soldiers and Sailors.

HEADQUARTERS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25, 1868.

The Committee have endeavored in a previous address to show "who are responsible for the war." It may now be well for our comrades to consider

WHO PROLONGED THE WAR.

The reverses of our armies before Richmond in the Summer of 1862 gave new life to the Peace Democracy, who, in November of that year, elected Mr. SEYMOUR Governor of New-York. The victory at Antietam did not abate their ardor, followed as it was by the proclamation of the President on the 23d of September, announcing that on the 1st of January, 1863, he would proclaim freedom to all the slaves in the rebel States. Of the views of Mr. SEYMOUR and his friends in New-York, Lord LYONS, in an official dispatch to EARL RUSSELL, dated Washington, Nov. 17, 1862, wrote as follows:

"On my arrival at New-York, on the 8th inst., I found the Conservative (Democratic) leaders exulting in the crowning success achieved by the party in that State. Several of the leaders of the Democratic Party sought interviews with me, both before and after the arrival of the intelligence of Gen. MCCLELLAN's dismissal. The subject uppermost in their minds, while they were speaking to me, was naturally that of foreign mediation between the North and the South. Many of them seemed to think this mediation must come at last, but they appeared to be very much afraid of its coming too soon. It was evident that a premature proposal of foreign intervention would afford the Radical Party a means of reviving the violent war spirit, and of thus defeating the peaceful plans of the Conservatives. At the bottom I thought I perceived a desire to put an end to the war, even at the risk of losing the Southern States altogether; but it was plain it was not thought prudent to avow this desire. Indeed, some hints of it, dropped before the elections, were so ill-received that a strong declaration in the contrary sense was deemed necessary by the Democratic leaders. They maintain that the object of the military operations should be to place the North in a position to demand an armistice with honor and effect. The armistice should (they hold) be followed by a convention, in which such changes of the Constitution should be proposed as would give the South ample security on the subject of its slave property. The more sagacious members of the party must, however, look upon the proposal of a convention merely as a last experiment to test the possibility of reunion. They are no doubt well aware that the more probable consequences of such an armistice would be the establishment of Southern independence. It is with reference to such an armistice as they desire to attain that the leaders of the Conservative party regard the question of foreign mediation."

If the Democratic leaders had dared to declare these views, and this trafficking with the representative of Great Britain, they would have been branded as traitors to the Union. Lord LYONS does justice to President LINCOLN and the Republican Party, although using strong language:

"The views of that party are clear and definite. They declare there is no hope of reconciliation with the Southern people—that the war must be pursued *per fas et nefas*, until the disloyal men of the South are ruined and subjugated, if not exterminated; that not an inch of the territory of the Republic must be given up; that foreign intervention in any shape must be rejected and resented."

A few weeks after the Albany Democratic Convention of Jan. 31, 1861, Gov. SEYMOUR said to Judge RUGGLES: "Have you read the Confederate Constitution?" "I have, and it is better than ours." "Then why not obviate all difficulty by simply adopting that Constitution?" And, after the issuing of President LINCOLN's first emancipation proclamation, Mr. SEYMOUR publicly said, "that if the Union could only be maintained by abolishing slavery, then the Union ought to be given up." With these sentiments and these principles, Mr. SEYMOUR entered upon the important duties of Governor of the great State of New-York. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, as a member of Congress, had opposed every measure proposed by loyal men to suppress the great rebellion, and President LINCOLN, in his reply to the Committee of the Ohio Convention, said of him: "At the same time, your nominee for Governor, in whose behalf you appeal, is known to you and to the world to declare against the use of an army to suppress the rebellion. Your own attitude, therefore, encourages desertion, resistance to the draft, and the like, because it teaches those inclined to desert and to escape the draft that it is your purpose to protect them, and to hope that you will become strong enough to do so."

On the 4th of May, 1863, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was arrested by Gen. BURNSIDE for "declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions with the object of weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion." He was tried by a Court-martial and convicted and sentenced to be placed in close confinement in some fortress of the United States during the continuance of the war, which was changed by the President to sending him beyond our military lines. The national judiciary declined to interfere, and his cause was taken up by a Democratic Convention at Albany on the 16th of May, by the Ohio Democratic Convention on the 11th of June, by a Democratic meeting in the State House yard at Philadelphia, and by the Democratic Gubernatorial Convention held at Harrisburg in the month of June, at the moment the rebel army was marching into Pennsylvania.

The President's replies to the Albany and Ohio Committees were conclusive, and are models of Executive correspondence, courteous, dignified, and keeping strictly to the point. How far Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's patriotism justified the exertions of his political friends, to return him from banishment and to elect him Governor of Ohio, an anecdote chronicled in "The Rebel War Clerk's Diary" may illustrate: "June 22, 1863.—To-day I saw the memorandum of Mr. OULD of the conversation held with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM for file in the archives. He (Mr. VALLANDIGHAM) says if we can only hold out this year, that the Peace Party of the North would sweep the Lincoln dynasty out of existence. He seemed to have thought that our cause was sinking, and feared we would submit, which, of course, would be ruinous to his party. But he advises strongly against any invasion of Pennsylvania, for that would unite all parties at the North, and so strengthen LINCOLN's hands that he would be able to crush all opposition, and trample upon the constitutional rights of the people." The President (DAVIS) indorsed on it his disagreement as to the invasion of Pennsylvania. "But," added Mr. DAVIS, "Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is for restoring the Union, amicably, of course; and if it cannot be so done, then possibly he is in favor of recognizing our independence."

Fellow-soldiers and sailors, peruse this carefully, and say whether this gentleman was a patriot or a traitor, and whether the people of Ohio did not know him when they defeated him for Governor that Fall by a majority of over one hundred thousand, the soldiers' vote being nearly solid against him.

We have been thus particular as to this gentleman because he was the active, real manager of the Chicago Convention of 1864, and the intimate personal and political friend of its President, Gov. SEYMOUR, and the real manager who made Mr. SEYMOUR the nominee of the New-York Convention. PENDLETON and THURMAN are but names, while VALLANDIGHAM, the master spirit of the Peace Democracy, dictates the nominee, and will prescribe his policy.

The rebel invasion of Pennsylvania took place contrary to the advice of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and the States of New-Jersey and New-York being called upon for militia by the General Government, furnished the troops. Gov. SEYMOUR addressed a large meeting in the City of New-York, on the 4th of July, in a speech evidently carefully prepared some days before, for he said:

"When I accepted the invitation to speak with others at this meeting, we were promised the downfall of Vicksburg, the opening of the Mississippi, the probable capture of the Confederate capital, and the exhaustion of the rebellion. By common consent all parties had fixed upon this day when the results of the campaign should be known to mark out that line of policy which they felt our country should pursue. But in the moment of expected victory came the midnight cry for help from Pennsylvania to save its despoiled fields from the invading foe; and almost within sight of this great commercial metropolis, the ships of your merchants were burned to the water's edge."

After exciting the passions of his audience by appeals to their feelings, he used the memorable words which nine days afterward were recollected and put into practical operation by the infuriated ruffians, who for a short time governed New-York, and made it the scene of murderous and unprovoked outrages, until quelled by the strong arm of the Federal Government.

"Remember this, that the bloody and treasonable and revolutionary doctrine of public necessity can be proclaimed by a mob as well as by a Government." On the 11th of July he knew the draft, which he had denounced as unconstitutional, was to be commenced and he should have anticipated the application of his words by the mob to it. On the 13th the riots commenced; the Governor was absent at Long Branch, and the Democratic journals used language treasonable in its tendency, and well calculated to inflame the worst passions of rude, unthinking, and unscrupulous men in opposing the laws of their country.

The tone and language of Gov. SEYMOUR in his Fourth of July oration, like that of Ex-President PIERCE, was cold, vacillating and discouraging, prognosticating defeat and ruin in the prosecution of this "fearful, fruitless, fatal civil war." "I speak of this war as fruitless," said the Ex-President; and after condemning emancipation in the strongest language, and alluding to his advice in 1861 not to resort to arms, he adds: "All that has occurred since then has strengthened and confirmed my convictions in this regard. I repeat, then, my judgment compels me to rely upon moral force, and not upon any of the coercive instrumentalities of military power."

When such language is used by a gentleman who had filled the Executive chair for four years as the official head of a great nation, is it surprising that ignorant, misguided, and wicked partisans should have construed his teachings and those of Gov. SEYMOUR, accompanied by the treasonable outpourings of influential journals, into direct counsel to stop "a fruitless" war by resort to riot and insurrection under "the revolutionary doctrine of public necessity."

The riots came and drenched the streets of New-York with blood, and was stimulated by Southern emissaries, whose declared object was to help LEE and the rebel arms, by withdrawing our veteran troops from the front to battle with Northern rebels in the rear. Gov. SEYMOUR addressed the rioters, whose hands were red with innocent blood, with the endearing terms, "My friends," "let me assure that I am your friend." "You have been my friends." [Cries of "Yes, yes, that's so, we are and will be again."]

To these quiet, peaceable, orderly citizens, he said: "I wish you to take good care of all property as good citizens, and see that every person is safe. The safe-keeping of property rests with you; and I charge you to disturb neither. It is your duty to maintain the good order of the City, and I know you will do it."

This was a draft riot, gotten up as such, and made the City of New-York responsible for property destroyed by the rioters valued at $2,000,000. It had been proposed to prominent Republicans the day before, that if they would promise that the draft should be arrested, the riots should thereupon be stopped.

Gov. SEYMOUR applied to President LINCOLN to postpone the draft until after its constitutionality had been adjudged by the Courts, asserting that "at least one-half of the people of the loyal States 'believed' that the Conscription act, which they are called upon to obey, because it is on the statute book, is in itself a violation of the supreme constitutional law."

"I do not object," replied the President, "to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court, or of the Judges thereof, on the constitutionality of the draft law. In fact, I should be willing to facilitate the obtaining of it; but I cannot consent to lose the time while it is being obtained. We are contending with an enemy, who, as I understand, drives every able-bodied man he can reach into his ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter-pen. No time is wasted, no argument is used. This produces an army which will soon turn upon our now victorious soldiers already in the field, if they shall not be sustained by recruits as they should be." After further discussing the utter impossibility of postponing the draft, he said: "My purpose is to be in my action just and constitutional, and yet practical, in performing the important duty with which I am charged, of maintaining the unity and the free principles of our common country."

The victory of Gettysburg and the surrender of Vicksburg on the 4th of July falsified all the predictions of PIERCE and SEYMOUR, and demonstrated to these Peace Democrats that the American people were determined to subdue the Democratic rebels in the South by force of arms, and not by a timid attempt to use moral force only, which must have inevitably led, as those distinguished gentlemen must have known, to the establishment of a Southern Slave Confederacy.

The Democratic peace plan would have dissolved the Union, while the Republican plan saved and preserved it entire, not losing one single inch of our territory, or waiving one single constitutional power to put down treason and rebellion against the lawful Government of the United States. It seems almost incredible that with such persistent and traitorous opposition, the loyal soldiers and sailors should have succeeded in saving the nation.

By order of the Committee.
CHAS. H. T. COLLIS, Chairman.
A. L. RUSSELL, Secretary.

EMIGRATION TO THE WEST.

Letter From Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, to the Citizens' Association.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENT, MADISON, Aug. 8, 1868.

Peter Cooper, Esq., President of the Citizens' Association of New-York:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d inst., inclosing circular of the Commissioners of Charities of your City, and requesting that I shall take such action as will secure to this State the great advantage that would flow from an active coöperation with the Citizens' Association of New-York in the work of assisting and encouraging emigration from that City to the West.

I shall at the earliest moment lay your communication before the State Board of Immigration, and shall urge upon the Legislature of this State, at its next session, the propriety of making some provision for a practical coöperation with your and similar associations, there being at present no law authorizing expenditures for such a purpose. I will also give publicity to your communications through our State journal that the objects of your Association may be the better known and understood.

I am more than ever convinced of the importance of systematic coöperation between the over-crowded cities of the East and the Western States, in encouraging the surplus population of the former to seek homes in the West. In no other way can so much suffering be alleviated with so little outlay. In no other way can so many, whose lives are but a dreary walk through poverty's vale, be so easily turned into the path to comfort and affluence.

There is no need of able-bodied men and women suffering the pinchings of life-long poverty while in all the young Western States there are millions of acres yet unsold, their generous soil and delightful location offering homes and fortunes to any who will come and take them.

The man who comes West with no other capital than health and a willingness to work, can locate a farm under the "Homestead laws." By one year's labor he can lay aside money enough to buy tools and a team. In three years, with average crops, he can build a good frame house and barn, and have plenty in garner and store. Such instances we see by scores in every township in all the newly-settled parts of the West. In our inland cities and villages, which are growing with marvelous rapidity, there is a constant demand for the labor of mechanics and laborers of every kind. Compared with the prices of living, they are paid high wages, and in a very short time they can save enough from their earnings to buy snug homesteads, pleasantly and healthfully situated, and affording their children the benefit of excellent schools.

None who are blessed with health need remain poor among us. The vast resources of this fertile region have as yet but begun to be developed. Notwithstanding the great tide of emigration from the Eastern States and foreign countries which has for years been pouring in upon us, the West is still comparatively sparsely settled, and in every branch of industry there is yet abundance of room.

That strange fascination which draws to, and holds in, the large Eastern cities a poor, suffering population, to live in squalor, is dispelled when once the victims of it become settlers in the West.

It is rare, indeed, that the Western settler returns Eastward. The general prosperity of the West gives to our people a joyous independence and hearty enjoyment of life, which is not to be observed in society in older communities, and to which all become attached when once they feel its inspiriting influence. Your proposed enterprise of helping the poor and homeless on the way to a home in a land so favored is one that should meet with the hearty coöperation of the Western States. The result sought is a triple blessing—to your City, to the poor whom you thus help, and to the States whose development you thus forward.

Hoping that a union and organization of effort may be secured in that behalf, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

HAD WE A BOURBON?

Eleazer Williams, the Indian Missionary, and the Lost Dauphin of France.

To the Editor of the Buffalo Express:

Putnam's Magazine, number for July, 1868, contains an article from the pen of Rev. C. F. ROBERTSON, entitled "The Last of the Bourbon Story." Its subject, of course, is the claim set up by Rev. ELEAZER WILLIAMS, the Indian missionary, and others, in his behalf, that he was really the lost Dauphin of France. But that production proves not to be the last in the case, for, although the editor of *Putnam* was convinced, in July, that it was so, yet in his September number, now before me, (having been issued before its date,) he fully retracts his convictions of that date, and reopens the long pending controversy, in favor, this time, of Mr. WILLIAMS' royalty. This is done, both in editorial language, and in the insertion of a paper from Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, S. T. D., assistant minister of Trinity Church, New-York, in which the claims of Mr. WILLIAMS to Bourbon royalty are renewed, and once more defended.

My connection with this affair is purely incidental, and had its origin in my long and somewhat intimate acquaintance with Mr. WILLIAMS. I first made that gentleman's acquaintance here, in Buffalo, (then a mere hamlet,) in 1822; and in his frequent passing through Buffalo, to and from his residence at Green Bay, our intercourse was continued until he removed permanently from the Bay, I believe about 1850, after which I never saw him again. Mr. WILLIAMS spent much of his time with me, when in town, and his stay here was usually extended to several days upon each visit to Buffalo. Upon one of these occasions Mr. WILLIAMS brought to me a manuscript, consisting of some five or six hundred pages, upon letter paper, which he wished to engage me to prepare for the press. It purported to be a translation from some Catholic records, at Montreal, the whole relating to the life and walk of "Eunice," whom he called his grandmother. This manuscript remained in my possession more than a year, and I subsequently returned it to Mr. WILLIAMS as unavailable for the purpose he proposed. It was no other than a narrative of a sort of monastic life, with no incident or other variation of the daily routine of imposed religious duties, all of which appear to have been satisfactorily discharged, since the whole concluded with this averment, namely, that "her praise was in all the churches."

The author of the article in the July number of *Putnam's Magazine* gathers from the *Courrier des Etats Unis* the contents of a letter to that journal from my son, GEO. W. (misprinted GEO. H.) HASKINS, relating to an interview with Mr. WILLIAMS, in Buffalo, at least one year and a half before Mr. WILLIAMS' meeting with the Prince DE JOINVILLE. I was present at most of the interview above referred to; and Mr. WILLIAMS on that occasion exhibited to me a finger-ring of white metal, wholly resembling the Indian jewelry, of adulterated silver, much worn by the Western Indians at that time. This ring carried no stone, but had a broad expanse of metal instead. The surface of this expanse had been polished, and upon it there were marks, a portion of which seemed attempts to form letters, but what letters, if any, could not be made out, and the remainder were clearly designed as ornamental. The marks, whatever their purpose, were not engraved. The metal was nowhere cut, to form them, but scratched, only, as with the point of a knife—the whole being executed with the utmost rudeness. The possession of this ring Mr. WILLIAMS communicated to me apart, and as he placed it on my hand he said, in a half whisper, "I received that ring from the Royal Family of France." He made no explanation of its object, its inscription, how conveyed to him, when sent or when received, &c. When I expressed surprise that the royal family of France should possess, or in any way interest themselves in an object so manifestly ignoble, he promptly changed the subject of conversation; and neither at that time nor subsequently did he ever return to the subject matter of this ring. This, the reader will observe, was more than a year and a half before Mr. WILLIAMS' interview with the Prince DE JOINVILLE at Green Bay.

In the course of the long discussions that have been had in regard to whether Mr. WILLIAMS was, or was not, the lost Dauphin of France, not a few references have been made, from time to time, to scars upon his person, as marks of recognition. In Rev. Mr. VINTON's article, in the September number of *Putnam*, that gentleman introduces the history of one of this family of evidences of the identification of the Dauphin, upon which I am induced to offer a remark. It seems that Rev. Mr. HARRISON, a fellow-laborer with Mr. VINTON in this matter of seeking the lost Dauphin, had obtained what he deemed reliable testimony that the surgeon who vaccinated the Dauphin did, at that time, with his lancet, on the back of the Dauphin's shoulder, trace the shape of a crescent, "for the purpose of identification." Guided by this information, Mr. HARRISON and Mr. VINTON resolved to test the fact by examining "the back of Mr. WILLIAMS' shoulder." Mr. WILLIAMS was nothing loth to furnish evidence of his royal origin, and so the examination was had. "The aged and venerable man stripped his back," and there the two inquirers saw the mysterious mark. Mr. VINTON's words are: "When turning his shoulder to the light there was the cicatrix, in the shape of a crescent, three-fourths of an inch across." The effect of this discovery was well nigh tragic upon the two observers. "Mr. HANSON's face" was bedewed with tears at the sight, induced, no doubt, by the mental conviction that he had certainly found the long-lost Bourbon. At such a moment, with the spell of the exalted discovery fully upon them, it is not surprising, nor in the least doubtful, that the two searchers after knowledge under difficulties should have each silently grasped the other's hand in a kind of ecstatic phrenzy, or trance, too powerful to admit the mingling of language with their tears; and yet it is far from impossible that this "crescent, three-fourths of an inch across," may have had another and widely different origin from that of the inoculating doctor's lancet. Let us see. It was made, says the authority cited, by the surgeon, at the time he inoculated the Dauphin, when he traced it with his lancet, and "for the purpose of identification." Now, a live wound thus traced, in the skin of an infant, with so keen an instrument as a lancet, surgeons will tell us would heal by the first intention, and in doing so would not suppurate, and therefore would leave no scar whatever; to say nothing of an indelible mark to be sought after and identified fifty years afterward upon the back of an aged and venerable man.

But there is extant a different version of the possible origin of this "crescent upon the back of the shoulder of Mr. WILLIAMS," which seems deserving of mention here. Mr. WILLIAMS was very fond of referring to his services with the armies of the United States in our last war with England; and he was wont to conclude his remarks upon this subject with details of the battle of Plattsburg, which was fought on the 11th day of September, 1814. His uniform testimony was that he was in that battle, and that he was there wounded "upon the back of his shoulder," the scar of which wound he constantly averred he still carried in that locality. Now, at the date of the battle of Plattsburg Mr. WILLIAMS was 29 years of age, and had therefore reached the time and stature of manhood. Military wounds are not inflicted with instruments as clean cutting as a lancet, and thus very rarely, if ever, heal without leaving scars that remain visible until death. In this case, so far as the language of description is concerned, the same locality seems given to the doctor's lancet tracing of his crescent, in the skin of the infant Dauphin, and the military wound of Mr. WILLIAMS, received when he was 29 years of age, and the scar of which, he was wont to aver, in after life, he still carried upon the back of his shoulder.

R. W. HASKINS.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26, 1868.

The Reputed Forgeries by a Boston Clerk.

From the Boston Advertiser, Aug. 27.

The sudden disappearance of GEORGE M. SACKRIDER, a son of C. SACKRIDER, of the firm of SACKRIDER & KING, and the fact that forged checks or paper to a considerable amount had been traced to him, was made public on Tuesday. The young man implicated was engaged as book-keeper in his father's firm, and by means of the facilities he there enjoyed, and the good reputation of the house, he was enabled successfully to dispose of forged checks upon the firm and various outside parties to the extent of some $15,000 or $20,000, and it is feared that more may yet be out. On Tuesday it was thought that the amount might not exceed $6,000 or $8,000, but it has since been reported as high as above mentioned. Among others, we understand that a check drawn on CHARLES KIMBALL & Co. for $1,500 was paid, but a check for the same amount on C. H. STONE was not paid. In the case of KIMBALL it is reported that the young man borrowed of him $1,500, and from the check for that amount he forged a similar one, which he drew from the bank, after paying the borrowed money. It is also rumored that he forged checks on various other parties to a large amount, and after depositing them to the account of SACKRIDER & KING, forged the check of the firm, and drew out the amount thus deposited. This, however, does not appear to be fully verified, although perhaps it describes his mode of operation in getting a portion of his money. The circumstances attending the payment of some of the checks were such as to render it doubtful as to who would be legally responsible for the loss; but, if reports are true, the matter is simplified by the offer of SACKRIDER & KING to make good the loss. The young man resided in the Fifth Ward, Cambridge, and no little excitement was occasioned there by his sudden disappearance under such circumstances, as he had hitherto borne an excellent character. He left a letter to his wife, stating that it would be some time before she would see him again. His conduct has cast a gloom in the community in which he has always been respected. A young wife and infant child are left to share the husband and father's disgrace.

A Card from Gen. Hunter.

To the Editor of the Washington Chronicle:

In your remarks in this morning's paper, with regard to "Mrs. SURRATT's case," you state:

"Gen. HUNTER was the only member of the Court that convicted Mrs. SURRATT who refused to sign the petition for her pardon."

My oath and military law preclude my making known my vote in this case, but I can with propriety state that my name headed the list of members of the Commission recommending Mrs. SURRATT to the mercy of the President, and that I have always looked with utter contempt on the execution of the poor woman, excusing at the same time thousands of rebel men who so much more richly deserved hanging. Respectfully,

DAVID HUNTER, U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1868.

Sudden Death of a Virginia Lawyer.

The Clarksburg (Mecklenburg) *Quid-Nunc* of 21st inst., Friday, says: We are pained to record the death of RICHARD B. BAPTIST, Esq., which took place under most distressing and extraordinary circumstances on Wednesday evening, during the session of our quarterly Court. It seems that Mr. BAPTIST, who was counsel for the plaintiff in a certain case which he wished the court to take up, made some remarks setting forth his wishes and also remarked that the Court had used its own convenience in trying cases. Col. CHARLES S. HUTCHERSON, who was presiding on the bench, took exceptions at this, and answered in a quite severe manner, to which Mr. BAPTIST replied very excitedly, when, taking his seat at the close of it, he dropped upon the floor and expired in five minutes' time. Mr. BAPTIST was a very excitable man, and being in failing health from a severe stroke of paralysis, he was doubtless stricken down by a sudden paralysis of the heart; this seems to be the general opinion. He was for a long time the Clerk of our County and Circuit Court, and a highly respected and popular citizen, and before his health was destroyed one of the most useful men in the county.

Imports and Exports of Wheat and Flour into and from the United Kingdom.

The following table shows the imports and exports of Wheat and Flour into and from the United Kingdom from Sept. 1 to Aug. 8:

WHEAT.	IMPORTS. 1866-67. Cwt.	IMPORTS. 1867-68. Cwt.	EXPORTS. 1866-67. Cwt.	EXPORTS. 1867-68. Cwt.
Sept. 1 to July 25	25,157,389	33,749,317	408,965	650,182
Week end'g Aug. 1	840,599	616,880	....	28,976
Week end'g Aug. 8	891,405	447,005	....	6,643
Total	26,889,393	34,813,202	408,965	685,801
FLOUR.				
Sept. 1 to July 25	3,395,743	2,947,211	26,235	29,332
Week end'g Aug. 1	42,364	40,977	80	123
Week end'g Aug. 8	38,762	37,280	48	464
Total	3,476,869	3,025,468	26,363	29,919

Gathering of the Clans.

From the Scottish-American Journal.

The season has again come round when men of Scottish birth devote themselves to contests of strength and agility. In thus preserving their love for manly exercises, they give an unmistakable proof of their Caledonian decent, and an unwillingness that it should not be forgotten in the land which they have adopted. We confess that we never witness without a moist eye and a swelling heart, a band of our stalwart countrymen, "all plaided and plumed in their tartan array," and marching to the pibroch that has resounded on many a battle-field, or dearer still, in many a well-remembered glen. And, if possible, this feeling is even more powerful when we see them assembled in some green shaw, contending in manly sports, and cultivating those generous feelings of rivalry without which no contest can be altogether manly.

The rapid increase of Caledonian Clubs in America is a movement of which every Scotsman has reason to be proud. Unquestionably national as they are, they are fraught with no disloyalty to the Government under which we live; nor do they contemplate insult to that Government, by inciting attacks against the nations with which it seeks to live in amity and peace. Independent of the Scottish sentiments which are fostered and preserved by these clubs, there is one element in their constitution which every Scotsman, and, we are bold to say, every American cannot contemplate without satisfaction and pride. We refer to their libraries, many of which we have reason to know are rich in the works of the greatest poets, novelists, and historians of modern times. Nothing, we conceive, could be better fitted to sweeten hours of well-earned leisure, or to soften the harsher features of the national character. Nor is it possible to imagine that the Scot will less creditably fulfil the duties of a citizen, or contend less vigorously at the Caledonian games, because he has drunk deeply of the genius of BURNS and SCOTT. We hail then with warm enthusiasm the institution of Caledonian Clubs all over this broad land, and promise them on all occasions our cordial sympathy and support.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BROOKLYN HOMICIDE.

Coroner's Inquest Commenced—Testimony of the Witnesses—Adjournment till Tuesday.

Coroner FLAVIN yesterday commenced the inquest on the body of THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, the youth who received a mortal wound while assaulting a German named CONSTANTINE BAUDENDISTEL, in Atlantic-street on Monday night last, at the Court-house, Brooklyn.

William Cook testified as follows: I live in Hoyt, near Douglas-street; never saw Cunningham before Monday evening last, about half-past eleven o'clock; met him in Atlantic-avenue, above Powers-street; we came down together to the corner of Bond-street; we then went to a saloon in Atlantic, near Hoyt; this was about five minutes to twelve o'clock; had been to a fire corner of Flatbush and Atlantic avenues, and was on my return when I met deceased; we first called in Kinkle's saloon; I drank lager and he drank bitters; we then went to a saloon across the street; did not notice what he drank there; we next stopped near the corner of Hoyt and Atlantic streets, where Cunningham drank a glass of beer and one of soda-water; we came out of the place about twelve o'clock, and, going along Atlantic-street met a party of five persons about the middle of the sidewalk; deceased grabbed one of them by the coat as if to keep himself from falling, and I took him away; the prisoner went out on to the street and Cunningham followed him; next I heard the cry of "watch," and the prisoner running toward Hoyt-street; saw no scuffling or striking; was about thirty feet distant; it was dark; my back was turned to them; deceased came up on the curbstone, bleeding, and I took hold of him and conducted him to Dr. Strong's office in Dean-street; spoke to him, but he did not answer; saw the prisoner once before at his house, when I called at the request of Officer Herbert to notify him to appear at Court to answer a warrant for assault and battery; the men we met were quietly talking together; they did not interfere with us; deceased acted in a funny manner when I first met him, but cannot say whether he was in liquor or not; deceased said nothing when following the prisoner into the street; prisoner was crossing the street alone when deceased went after him; do not know who hallooed "watch."

George Dunn testified that he resided at No. 308 Atlantic-street, and that he was in the company of deceased at the time. He corroborated the evidence of the preceding witness.

Matthew Lawson, of No. 323 Atlantic-avenue, testified to hearing a noise in front of his house, and came out in his slippers, but saw no disturbance; next morning he saw blood upon the sidewalk leading for some distance; saw no blood in the street.

Fred. Koch, of No. 309 Atlantic-avenue, testified to having met the prisoner in a saloon at No. 319 Atlantic-avenue after the alarm of fire on Monday night last; himself and three others, among them the prisoner, left at ten minutes to twelve o'clock, talking together near a street-lamp on the sidewalk; after conversing for some time, Baudendistel bid them "good night" and started to go home; he came running back immediately afterward and said that a man had seized him by the neck; saw that he had no hat on and asked him where it was; he replied that a man had taken his hat and had tried to tear his coat; three men then came up, among them the deceased; prisoner cried, "I don't want to fight," and then turned to go to his home; after going the distance of about three houses, deceased broke loose from the man who held him, and ran after prisoner; saw no struggle and no blows struck; heard, shortly after arriving at his house, that deceased was bleeding and had been hurt.

Philip Baltz, another of the German party who were in company with the prisoner, testified to the same facts as the preceding witness.

Dr. Shepard testified as to the result of the *post-mortem* examination of the body. The cause of death has been already published, and the Doctor's testimony is simply confirmatory of the facts already set forth relative to the wound.

The testimony of COOK varies materially with the story he gave to the reporters on Tuesday.

The inquest was adjourned until next Tuesday.

Board of Audit.

At the session of this Board yesterday, Messrs. MARTINDALE, DEPEW and STEWART presiding, the claim of WM. MCKEAG for $150,000, for attorney's fees in prosecuting violators of the Excise law, was resumed. The Corporation Counsel, in defence to the claim, denied that the Board of Excise Commissioners had any power to employ the claimant to prosecute suits, and he also served upon the Board of Audit the following notice:

To the Board of Audit of the County of New-York:

You will please take notice that your power and authority to adjudicate and settle the claim of WM. MCKEAG against the County of New-York and determine the amount due on such claim is denied, and you will further take notice that so far as the proceedings had before you in reference to such claim may be regarded as a submission of said claim to you as arbitrators, your powers as arbitrators are hereby revoked.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Corporation Counsel.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1868.

THE CLAIM OF DANIEL DEVLIN'S ESTATE.

The consideration of the claim of the late DANIEL DEVLIN for $334,000, for commission on moneys received and paid out by him while acting as County Treasurer, was then resumed. Mr. PALMER, President of the Broadway Bank, was examined as to the moneys deposited and drawn out of the Bank by Mr. DEVLIN while in office.

Mr. O'GORMAN in summing up the case in behalf of the City, spoke of the strange fact that the shrewd man whose executors were now presenting this claim, was unaware of his right to this money while holding the office of County Treasurer, and that it should be reserved for his executors after his death to discover the legality and justice of the claim. It was also unfortunate that this great claim should be presented to this Board at such a late stage of their existence, when they had only two days more in which to hear and decide it. If it were true that the law permitted Mr. DEVLIN to withhold this percentage of the moneys passing through his hands, he submitted that his neglect to avail himself of this right was legally a waiver of his rights, and that the money could not now be taken from moneys that had come into the County Treasury since his leaving the office. Mr. DEVLIN made up his accounts as a county officer, and he must abide by them. If he neglected to withhold any moneys that belonged to him he could not now come in and claim them. He denied, however, that a proper construction of the statutes relating to the compensation of the City Chamberlain and County Treasurer gave the incumbent of these offices any right to one per cent. of the moneys received and paid out by him. His compensation was defined and fixed by statute, and it could not have been the intention of the lawmakers to allow a County Treasurer to receive so large a sum for his services beyond that specially prescribed by statute.

Judge BOSWORTH and JAS. T. BRADY, Esq., presented the case in behalf of the claimants, and the decision was reserved.

The Late Charles Loring Elliott.

The body of Mr. ELLIOTT, the distinguished artist, which arrived here from Albany on Thursday, was conveyed to the National Academy of Design, in Twenty-third-street, where it lay until 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. During the day a very large number of persons availed themselves of the opportunity to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased. The coffin, a very handsome rosewood one with ornaments of frosted silver, was placed in the last of the suite of rooms on the first floor of the building. At the foot of the coffin was an anchor, formed of japonicas, the gift of Mrs. S. P. AVERY. On the wall were placed the palette, brushes and mall stick of the deceased, with his certificate as a member of the Academy of Design, dated 1853. This palette was presented to Mr. ELLIOTT about twenty years ago, by Mr. CAFFERTY, and on ELLIOTT's decease his family returned it to Mr. CAFFERTY's keeping.

Among the artists present yesterday we noticed Messrs. T. Addison Richards, Eastman Johnson, S. J. Guy, W. J. Hays, W. H. Powell, Launt Thompson, David Johnson, J. F. Weir, and Messrs. Paige, Palmer, Baker, Cafferty, Boyle, James Hart, Hicks, Magrath, Fisher, Blauvelt, Lang, Thayer, Fagniani and Calverly.

At 2 o'clock, Rev. Mr. BIRCH, of whose congregation the deceased was formerly a member, made a brief address, in which he spoke of the deceased's love of religious exercises, of his amiability of temper, and his childlike simplicity of character. Notwithstanding the fact that he had attained so high a position in his profession he appeared to be unconscious of his own merits, and to the tyro in art he was ever a firm friend and kindly adviser. He died while attempting to give utterance to some expression in relation to the profession he loved so well. The reverend gentleman concluded with a brief prayer, after which the friends of the deceased gathered round the coffin to take a last look at the features of him they had known so well. The countenance presented a rather emaciated appearance, indicating that the deceased had suffered much during his last illness.

At 2:30 P. M. the body was borne from the Academy and conveyed to Green-Wood, where it will be deposited temporarily in the receiving vault.

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Gray, Page, Baker, Eastman Johnson, Thayer, Gignoux, Lang, James M. Hart, H. K. Palmer, and Rossiter.

Revival of an Old Confidence Game.

Readers of the City papers will recollect that, some two years ago, the confidence operators started in this City the old English dodge denominated the express game. It was very successful for a time, but the arrest of a few of the principal actors terminated the play. The reopening of the trick has probably been made by some recent importations from across the Atlantic. It may be well enough to describe the trick as lately played, in order to put inexperienced citizens upon their guard. A man comes to a residence, where he first makes sure that the master or mistress is absent, bearing all the usual marks of an express messenger, pretending at one time to hail from one well-known corporation, and then again from another. With whip and receipt book in hand, he assumes a business air, inquires for the gentleman, giving his name, and exhibits a money package marked "$1,000" and "1,500," more or less, as the humor may have struck the confederate who has prepared the fictitious parcel. The lady of the house, or the careful servant in some cases, proving incredulous, the messenger allows her to open the envelope, where is found a well-executed sight draft from some country banker upon some reliable City banking-house. Of course the party is then satisfied, and the bill for express charges is readily paid, and sometimes additional demands for return charges also complied with. The wife or servant of the master of the house duly signs the receipt, takes the precious parcel, and securely keeps it until the gentleman comes home to dine, when the whole matter is explained. The draft is a forgery, the merchant has no such correspondent and no such debtor as that specified on the paper, and he is out just the amount paid the bogus express messenger, sometimes quite a serious sum. The description of a number of these swindling experts has been left with Superintendent WARREN, of the Detective Police Agency, No. 68 Broadway, and his officers are on the trail of the operators, with a good prospect ahead that they will be speedily brought to justice. They are in the right hands, and if successful in securing the rogues, the public will be greatly indebted to the Agency in question.

Collision on the North River.

Yesterday morning, at 10:45 o'clock, the Hoboken ferry-boat *Weehawken* collided with the schooner *Ellen Augusta*, which had just arrived from a port in Virginia. EDWARD WILLIAMS, the pilot of the schooner, says that he had brought the schooner from off Staten Island, and when struck by the ferry-boat was about to wind her stern first, into Pier No. 23. At Pier No. 21 the sails of the schooner were lowered, and the wind being light she was under very little headway. WILLIAMS also states that when he saw the *Weehawken* coming to her slip he hailed the pilot and signaled to him to keep off, notwithstanding which the ferry-boat continued the speed until the schooner's flying jib-boom was carried away, her standing boom running into the after cabin and tearing a portion of the wood work away.

The *Weehawken* had a hole about three and a half by two and a half feet torn in the side of the cabin, immediately over the seats, so that had any passengers been sitting on them they could not have escaped injury.

The *Weehawken* was running again last night, the injuries having been repaired. As usual on such occasions, the employes at the ferry-house, from the gate-tender to the money-taker, knew nothing of the matter, not even that such an accident had occurred. Hence it was impossible to learn whether or not any passengers have suffered injury.

The Fenian Congress.

The Fenian Congress met again at Mozart Hall yesterday morning, but on learning that the Union Convention, in session the day before, had not finished its business, it adjourned. The Union Convention then went into session, Col. BROWN in the chair, who made a short address, counseling harmony. The report of the Committee on Negotiations with the different Fenian Societies, for union, was submitted. The Committee announced their intention of postponing the consideration of the documents included in Mr. SAVAGE's report, until a delegation could have an interview with Gen. O'NEILL at his headquarters. The members of the Committee were appointed delegates to Gen. O'NEILL, and charged with asking if that gentleman desired to coöperate with the Convention. They were instructed also to see Mr. SAVAGE on the same subject.

After a recess had been taken the Committee returned without having found either gentleman, and asked further time to report, which was granted, and the Union Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

The delegates to the Congress then sat. A report on the home organization was read, which gave an account of the state of the organization in Great Britain and Ireland, the details of which, however, were not given to the public.

A communication from the Military Convention in session in the lower hall, was received, and held over for consideration. The meeting then adjourned until after the sitting of the Union Convention to-day.

The New Velocipedes.

A shipment of the novel description of velocipedes, which have become so very popular in Paris, may soon be expected in this City. The three-wheeled velocipedes, used by boys, have been in use for twenty years, but the kind in question are an invention of but three years' date, and have but two wheels, one of which immediately succeeds the other in a straight line. A saddle is elevated above them, and stirrups are used, which, by a movement of the feet create a rapid action of the apparatus, with an effort far less fatiguing to the limbs than walking. The mode of mounting is first to push it, accompanying the action by a movement of the foot in the left stirrup, and then suddenly to spring into the saddle and use both stirrups. Fully a week of practice is required, as the difficulty to the rider of balancing himself is great. A fall, however, is without danger, as his foot is always near the ground, and he has only to disengage it a moment from the stirrup to recover himself. The movement of the instrument is very rapid. It can be propelled at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, and races in Paris by means of it are very frequent. For these, the length of the Champs Elysees and Bois de Boulogne, to St. Cloud, a distance of eight miles, is the favorite route. Its height is three feet, and length nearly seven feet. This last is an objection to its use in crowded streets. Otherwise it might be very useful to business men whose avocations require much walking. The cost in Paris ranges from 300 to 700 francs, according to finish. It promises to be extensively in use here among young people, and will be a prominent feature of the Central Park. It is very commonly seen on the pleasure drives of Paris, and even in the streets, and is a great favorite.

Base-Ball—Star vs. Union.

These clubs played their first match together this season yesterday, on the Capitoline Grounds, the result being a victory for the noted Haymakers by a score of 23 to 16, in a closely-contested game. The Stars were short-handed, and played below their mark, while the Haymakers showed better play than on either of their previous games. RUA pitched and he was well supported. The Unions led off with a lead of 12 to 3, but afterward only added 11 runs to their score, while the Stars rallied well for 13. The contest was witnessed by a very respectable assemblage, among whom were several ladies. The two clubs had an excellent and impartial umpire in Mr. WILDEY, and they played together in a very friendly spirit. The Unions return home to-night. We append the score:

STAR.	O.	R.	B.	UNION.	O.	R.	B.
Rogers, 2d b.	2	3	2	Craver, s. s.	3	3	3
Galpin, r. f.	4	0	1	Ward, 2d b.	3	4	4
Cummings, p.	4	2	1	Davis, 3d b.	2	4	2
Clyne, 1st b.	4	1	3	McAtee, 1st b.	0	6	4
Jewell, c.	5	1	0	Flynn, r. f.	4	1	3
Manly, 3d b.	2	2	1	M. King, c. f.	3	2	2
Booth, s. s.	2	2	4	Enright, p.	3	2	3
Hall, c. f.	3	1	1	S. King, l. f.	5	0	1
Johnson, l. f.	1	4	2	Bonker, c.	4	1	3
Totals	27	16	15	Totals	27	23	25

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Star	3	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	6	—16
Union	12	0	1	0	2	1	4	3	0	—23

UMPIRE—Mr. Wildey, of the Mutual Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Platt and Schofield.

THE CHAMPIONS HOME.

The champion Union Club of Morrisania are home again, and on Monday night are to be the recipients of a complimentary supper tendered them by the club and the Morrisanians, as an acknowledgment of the skill they have displayed, and the creditable deportment which has marked their tour West. The supper will be given on Monday night, at 8 o'clock.

THE GRAND MATCH IN PHILADELPHIA.

The first grand trial of skill this season between the noted rival organizations of Brooklyn and Philadelphia, the Atlantic and Athletic Clubs, will take place on Monday next, at Philadelphia, on which occasion some 20,000 people are expected to be present on the Athletic ball grounds and vicinity. The Atlantics will take the 6:30 P. M. train on Sunday from foot of Cortlandt-street. The nine includes Mills, Zeittlein, Start, Smith, Ferguson, Pearce, Chapman, Crane and McDonald.

La Crosse.

The Dominion La Crosse Club of Montreal gave their second exhibition of the features of the national game of Canada on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday, in the presence of quite a numerous assemblage of spectators. The same sides took part in the series of games, the result being the success of the reds, who scored three games out of five. On Monday next the Club will give their last exhibition, which will take place on the Capitoline Grounds at 2 P. M.

The Master Masons.

The Master Masons held a regular meeting at No. 51 Liberty-street yesterday. The members present expressed themselves confident that the bricklayers' strike was at an end. Reports were received to the interests of the organization, after which the meeting adjourned.

A Large Organ for a Southern Church.

A large party of the leading organists and musical professors of this City assembled yesterday at the factory of Messrs. JARDINE & Co., in Thirty-ninth-street, to test the performance of a fine new organ, lately finished by those gentlemen, at a cost of $6,000, for the Church of the Redeemer, at Augusta, Ga.

The instrument is thirty feet high and eighteen wide, being nearly as large as that of Trinity Church, and having a quite equal power. It has forty stops. Other organs have usually twenty to thirty only. There are five sets of pipes, sixteen feet in length. The usual organ pipes are simply of eight feet. The swell is remarkable, giving a *crescendo* and *diminuendo* of the widest range. The combination of stops ranges from a delicacy of effect, scarcely perceptible, to the grandest volume of tone. The range of pedals is of two and a half octaves, and the manuals are in three sets of keys.

The Messrs. JARDINE have also commenced the manufacture of a splendid organ for St. George's—the church of Dr. TYNG.

The Fruit-Grower's Club.

This Club covened on Thursday, at the usual place. The tables were embellished with numerous collections of beautiful gladiolus and lilies furnished by C. L. ALLEN, of Brooklyn, and Mr. HENDERSON, of New-Jersey. Mr. G. MILLER, of West Hoboken, brought in a cluster of California tomatoes, of a large size and ripe, and those still on the stem weighed four and three-quarters pounds.

At the appointed hour J. HENDERSON was called to the chair, whereupon Mr. A. S. FULLER was introduced, when he proceeded to read a paper on the profits of fruit culture.

After the paper was read, a brief discussion ensued in relation to the profits of fruit culture and the adaptation of certain varieties to given localities. H. T. WILLIAMS was requested to read a paper next week, whereupon the Club adjourned for one week.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

BURGLARY.

Officer MARTINOT, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested WILLIAM GREGORY, at a late hour on Thursday night, finding in his possession a bundle containing twelve hundred pairs of kid gloves, valued at $1,000, and subsequently identified by EMANUEL BEER, as having been stolen from his store No. 476 Broadway. The premises had been entered by the lock of the front door being forced. GREGORY was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday, and fully committed for trial. He is 16 years of age, resides at No. 22 Henry-st., and is a sash and blind maker.

SWINDLING AN EMIGRANT.

MARGARET ECHIL, of No. 249 West Twenty-seventh street, caused the arrest of JOHN GIBBS on a charge of larceny. It appears that the complainant was at the Emigrant Depot at Castle Garden, when the prisoner took from her two English gold coins of the value of $10, for the purpose of having them exchanged into greenbacks, and as he failed to return either the coins or their equivalent, he was arrested. The Magistrate held him for trial.

LARCENY OF BUTTER.

Officer CHURCHILL, of the Fourth Ward, arrested JOHN WILLIAMS yesterday, as he had possession of a tub of butter valued at $50, which had been stolen from the premises of HENRY PUNCHARD, at No. 65 New Chambers-street. When arraigned before the Magistrate the prisoner was held for trial, although he denied his guilt.

RATHER TOO MUCH DRINK.

CHARLES GORHAM, a Bostonian, aged 23 years, was detected in the act of stealing a barrel of New-England rum, valued at $50, from the sidewalk, in front of JOHN CAMPBELL's store, No. 10 Broadway. He was arraigned before the magistrate, a few minutes after arrest, had the hardihood to deny all felonious intent, and was remanded to the cells in order that he might change his opinion.

THE DICKIE BOND ROBBERY.

EDWARD MARKS, *alias* "Dutch Heinrichs," was arraigned before the Magistrate for examination in the case of PATRICK DICKIE, who it is alleged was robbed by the prisoner on Thursday of fifteen $1,000 bonds, as already reported. The complainant made a formal affidavit against MARKS, in which he narrated the details of the occurrence, when it appeared that he was coming from Wall-street to the cars with the bonds, and was twice intercepted by the prisoner, who followed him on board the car and stood near by when the wallet was stolen from his pocket. No further evidence was taken yesterday, and Heinrichs was remanded for examination.

JEFFERSON MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A GOLD SPECULATION.

On the 25th of May last, WILLIAM JAMES HOWELL, of No. 187 Sixth-avenue, made an affidavit, stating that on the preceding 7th of February, while in PICKNEY's banking office in Wall-street, he was approached by one DANIEL K. COLBORN, who represented himself to be largely engaged in gold speculations. COLBORN further represented that he had a friend in Washington in MCCULLOUGH's interest, who had access to "inside" information. He then showed a telegram which he had just received from this friend, and said he desired to operate upon the information it contained, but all his means being already employed in "carrying gold," he desired the loan of $1,000 until the 20th inst., to enable him to do so. As collaterals for the loan, he offered two bonds for $1,000 each of the Toledo, Logansport and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, which he said were perfectly good in the market at 95 per cent. Being cajoled, as he states, by these representations, HOWELL loaned the money, and subsequently, he avers, discovered that all of COLBORN's statements were false, and his bonds worthless. For some reason that is not explained on the record, the case lay dormant until yesterday, when COLBORN was arrested by Officer ANDRE, of the Court squad, and was committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

MORE TROUBLE IN GREENE-STREET.

During the afternoon Officer GLYNN, of the Eighth Precinct, came to the bar, bringing to judgment one AUGUSTUS SALISKA, upon the complaint of EUNICE SANDS, an inmate of the premises No. 99 Greene-street. She related a story of despoilment, to the effect that AUGUSTUS, who had access to all parts of the house, by virtue of being a music teacher of the ladies therein, had stolen her gold watch and chain, worth $110, from a box on the bureau in her room, and stated, as further proof, that he had acknowledged selling the chain, and claimed that she had given it to him, which she denied. The prisoner denied his guilt, and hinted that the complainant was apt in perjury, and had on a previous occasion made him the victim of her proficiency in the art. He was nevertheless committed for trial at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

A SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE.

Yesterday JOHN J. KEHOE, of No. 13 First-avenue, made an affidavit from which it appears that on the previous evening he was drinking with JOHN MCGUIRE in the saloon corner of First-avenue and First-street, and having occasion to use some money, displayed a roll of bills containing $139, which almost immediately he put back in his pocket. A moment or two later he left the saloon and went up stairs, and while undressing discovered that his money had disappeared. Calling memory to his aid, he remembered that there had been no one in the saloon except the bar-keeper, MCGUIRE and himself, and that no one had been near but MCGUIRE. Indeed, he remembered, and now for the first time gave significance to the fact, that his demonstrative friend had put his arm around his neck, and otherwise evinced a desire to "hug him closely." Thus convinced that MCGUIRE and his money had gone off together, he caused that person to be arrested. Being arraigned, the accused manfully said not guilty, and was committed in default of $500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

BEATING A HORSE.

Yesterday Officer LONG of the Seventeenth Precinct, found EMANUEL BADENHEIMER in the act of savagely beating a horse over the head with a club. He therefore took him captive, and furnished a case for the Special Sessions, whither the accused was sent for trial.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MUSIC AT THE PARK TO-DAY.—The Park Commissioners announce that if the weather be fine, there will be music on the Mall at the Park to-day, commencing at 4 P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.
Proem March.
1. Overture, "Anacreon"..........Cherubini
2. Sonnet, "Here, in the Wild Wood.......} Dodworth
Capricio, "The Great Maple Tree"....}
3. Grand Selection, "Rose of Castile"..........Balfe
PART II.
4. Waltz, "Walnut Grove"..........Dodworth
5. Quadrille, "Hibernian"..........Julien
6. Reminiscences of Auber..........} Auber
Selections from various Operas..........}
7. March, "Non fu Sogno"..........Donizetti
PART III.
8. Song, "Dennot Astore"..........Crouch
9. Overture, "Le Siege de Corinth"..........Rossini
10. Polka de Concert..........} Neuman
Cornet Obligato..........}
11. Galop, "Gay and Merry"..........Faust
Finale—National.

SUICIDE BY A GERMAN.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at the Vandyke House, No. 28 Bowery, over the body of HERMANN OHMSTEDE, a German pharmacuetist, who, it is supposed, committed suicide by swallowing laudanum or morphine. Deceased called at the hotel on Wednesday evening and engaged a room. Nothing more was heard or seen of him until yesterday, when the landlord opened the door and discovered him dead on the bed. Dr. JOSEPH CUSHMAN made a *post-mortem* examination of the remains and discovered traces of morphine, and a bottle containing a small portion of the drug. In the pockets of the deceased was found a prescription for solution of morphine. From letters found on the person of deceased it is supposed that he came from Philadelphia, and poverty is presumed to have furnished the motive for self-destruction. The remains were sent to the Morgue.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Count LOTTUM, of the Prussian Legation, is at the Brevoort House; Hon. J. F. JOY, of Detroit, Hon. H. C. LORD, of Cincinnati, and Hon. E. B. PHILLIPS, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Hon. E. H. ROLLINS, of Concord, N. H., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; Gen. ANDREW PORTER, of Pennsylvania, is at the New-York Hotel; Prof. WM. M. NEIM, of Lancaster, and Gen. W. E. ELY, of Norwich, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

ALLEGED ARSON.—Officer KERN, of the Eleventh Precinct, discovered flames in the grocery store of JOHN HYER, at No. 144 Avenue C, at a late hour on Thursday night, and they were extinguished with trifling damage. It was then supposed that the fire had originated among some paper bags which had caught fire from a gas jet. About 1 o'clock yesterday the same officer discovered another fire in the same premises and again extinguished the flames, subsequently ascertaining that the gas pipe had been broken near the metre and the gas ignited. Both HYER and his wife KATIE were arrested to await an examination by Fire Marshal BRACKETT.

SERMON TO ARMENIANS.—The Rev. PARSIGH VARTOOKIAN, Pastor of the Evangelical Church of Constantinople, who has just arrived in this country, will preach to a number of Armenians, in their native language, on Sunday, 30th inst., in the lecture-room of Dr. BURCHARD's Church, Thirteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Service at 3 o'clock.

PERSONAL.—At the late Commencement of Pennsylvania College, the degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. J. G. BUTLER, of Washington; Rev. LAWRENCE W. BATES, of the Methodist Protestant Church, Baltimore, and Rev. THOMAS K. CONRAD, of the Episcopal Church, New-York City.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

NAVY-YARD LARCENY.—SAMUEL HUTZ, THOMAS FLOOD and HENRY BROWN were taken before United States Commissioner JONES yesterday, on the charge of stealing sixty cwt. of copper from the Navy-yard. The case was adjourned until the 3d of September.

THE PURITAN.—The monitor *Puritan* is under orders to leave the Brooklyn Navy-yard and go to League Island, below Philadelphia.

LAWYER'S FEE.—Supervisor BLOOM, who is counsel for the Kings County Superintendents of the Poor, has sent in a bill of $475 for legal services.

NEW-JERSEY.

HOP AT THE RUTHERFORD PARK HOTEL.—The first of a series of balls at the Rutherford Park Hotel took place on Thursday evening. The hotel, it will be remembered, was burned down in October last and has only lately been rebuilt. It is prettily situated on the banks of the Passaic, and will doubtless soon become a favorite Summer resort. On Thursday evening the ball-room of the establishment was beautifully decorated with evergreens, and red, white and blue bunting. The entrance was draped to represent a marquée. The grounds around the hotel were lighted by colored lanterns, which flashed and glittered from every tree. Dancing commenced at 9 o'clock to the music of a fine band, and was kept up until a late hour. Among the ladies present distinguished for the richness of their toilets, were Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Stancliffe, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Olcott, Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. Bill, Miss Patmore, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Torrey and Mrs. Hitchcock. The ball was a decided success, and Capt. HERBERT was congratulated warmly on his skilful management of the affair.

NEW SYNAGOGUE IN NEWARK.—The new Jewish Temple of the B'nai Jeshurun was opened yesterday afternoon at Newark, and solemnly dedicated. The building has a beautiful exterior, and is strikingly handsome in the interior. The seats are of black walnut, with which the crimson cushions and carpets afford a fine contrast. The altar and desk are finished in crimson satin and gold fringe, and a beautiful curtain of the same materials hangs before the tabernacle. On this curtain is a jeweled crown supported by lions; over it are placed the Ten Commandments, and still higher, in stained glass and beautifully blended colors, is a star and the All-seeing Eye. A sermon was preached by the Rabbi of the congregation, Rev. J. LEICHT.

SACRILEGIOUS ROBBERY.—The Valley Presbyterian Church, between Orange and South Orange, was entered on Wednesday night, and robbed of thirty-five yards of carpet. Entrance was gained through a broken window. Three white boys and a negro lad had been observed during the evening previous loitering around the building. Next day several yards of the carpet were discovered, and some of a gang of boys were taken into custody on suspicion of having participated in the robbery. The names of those arrested are ROBERT QUAY, EDWARD DAY and JAMES SANDS. They have been committed for trial.

POLITICAL.—A German Republican meeting is to be formed in Orange....CORNELIUS WALSH is about to speak at Somerville on Thursday next.... Gen. EDWARD JARDINE, Grand Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New-Jersey, has issued an order for a meeting of the department, at Cooper's Hall, Jersey City, on Tuesday next.

LONGEVITY.—A negro, aged 108, is living in Monmouth County, near Long Branch. His name is PHILETUS WILSON. He works quite well, and may occasionally be seen filling barrels with potatoes. He is seventy years a widower, and, notwithstanding his age, discourses quite intelligently, and appears to be quite hale and hearty.

FIRING WITHIN CITY LIMITS.—CHARLES SCHIEBBE and DIEDRICH HILDEBRANDT were arrested at Hoboken, yesterday, and brought before Judge POPE, charged with having shot snipe within the city limits. Officer EDMONSTON, who was in a house near the meadows at the time, swore that shot came against it like hail. They were fined $5 each.

ROBBERY.—A man named STEPHEN BOYLE was arrested in Hudson City yesterday, on the charge of having stolen a watch, valued at $75, the property of FRANCIS D. MYERS. BOYLE, it is said, entered MYERS' house through the rear while an alarm of fire was being sounded, and took therefrom the watch alleged to have been stolen.

CHILD FOUND.—A child, supposed to be about four days old, was found yesterday morning in the hall of the house No. 60 Montgomery-street, Jersey City. Officer NUGENT had it taken to the Alms-house. It is alive and doing well.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. Dr. YEOMANS, of the Central Presbyterian Church, Orange, died suddenly on Wednesday from heart disease.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

IMPRISONMENT FOR CONTEMPT—COURT HAS NO POWER TO RELEASE FROM SUCH IMPRISONMENT—RELIEF TO BE SOUGHT FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the Matter of the Attachment against Wm. Mullee, Upon the Relation of Henry B. Goodyear, Administrator, &c., and Conrad Poppenhusen—BLATCHFORD, J.—In this case this Court heretofore, on a motion for an attachment against Wm. Mullee, as a defendant in a suit in Equity pending against him and another in this Court, adjudged him to have been guilty of a contempt in violating an injunction issued by this Court; and, on the 27th of June, 1868, the Court imposed upon him as a punishment therefor a fine of $2,500, and ordered that he should stand committed until such fine should be paid. He now presents a petition to the Court, setting forth that he has been imprisoned under such sentence ever since it was imposed, and that he is still in confinement under it, and that he is wholly unable to pay the fine, and praying that he may be discharged by the Court from his imprisonment. I am satisfied that the Court has no jurisdiction or power to grant the prayer of this petition; and that relief must be sought by an application to the President of the United States. By the Constitution (Art. 2, sec. 2, subd. 1) the President is invested with power "to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment." No such power is conferred upon any other officer or upon any Court. A contempt of Court is an offence against the United States. In the present case there is a judgment judicially declaring the contempt and offence. In *ex parte* Kearney, (7 Wheaton, 38, 43,) the Supreme Court says: "When a Court commits a party for a contempt, their adjudication is a conviction, and their commitment in consequence is execution." After a conviction and a commitment for a contempt, the Court has no more power to discharge or remit the sentence than it has in the case of a conviction and commitment for any other crime or offence against the United States. And such has been the practical construction of the provision of the Constitution in regard to pardons. In the case of one Dixon a fine was imposed upon him by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Mississippi for a contempt of Court; he applied to the President for a pardon; the Attorney-General (3 Opinions of Attorneys-General, 622) decided that the pardoning power extended to such a case, and that the contempt was an offence within the language of the provision of the Constitution. I freely concur in this view, and it necessarily follows that if the power of relieving from the sentence imposed on Mullee falls within the pardoning power of the President, it is exclusive in the President, and cannot be exercised by this Court. For these reasons the prayer of the petition is refused.

For complainant, Abbott & Fuller.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 28.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE BROADWAY THEATRE TROUBLE—MR. HARKINS ATTACHED FOR CONTEMPT—MOTION TO DISSOLVE THE INJUNCTION AGAINST REPRESENTING "FOUL PLAY."

James T. Lloyd vs. Daniel H. Harkins and Wm. A. Moore.—The injunction granted by Judge BARNARD on Wednesday, restraining the defendants in this action from representing the drama called "Foul Play" at the Broadway Theatre, having been disregarded by them, Mr. Ira Shafer, counsel for plaintiff, appeared in Court this morning, to move for an attachment against them for contempt of Court.

William D. Booth, counsel for defendant Harkins, also appeared to move a dissolution of the injunction, but plaintiff's counsel objected to his being heard until his client had purged himself of the contempt.

Mr. Traphagen counsel for defendant Moore, desired the liberty of stating to the Court that so far as his client was concerned he was guilty of no contempt of Court, for the reason that he had no power to stop the representation of the play, he being merely the agent of Barney Williams, who had leased the theatre to Harkins.

Judge BARNARD said that so far as Harkins was concerned he would grant an order for his arrest without bail, and intimated to counsel for plaintiff, that the arrest should be made before the opening of the theatre; if, however, the defendant kept out of the way to avoid arrest, he would direct that he be arrested on the stage or elsewhere, whenever he could be found. With reference to defendant Moore, no order of arrest was granted, as his counsel stipulated to have him in Court on Monday to answer the charge of contempt.

This matter having been disposed of, Mr. Booth made his motion to dissolve the injunction against both defendants, and entered into a somewhat lengthy argument to show that the injunction ought never to have been issued. He quoted the decision of Judge BARNARD himself in the case of Wallack vs. Florence, where the plaintiff obtained an injunction restraining Florence from playing "Caste," but on a motion to dissolve the injunction, the Court wrote an opinion in which the whole question was discussed at length, and it was decided that where a person possessed only a qualified and local interest in literary property, he was not entitled to the equitable intervention of the Court by way of injunction, but must resort to the usual action at law for damages. Counsel said that in this case, as in that of Wallack, the plaintiff only claimed the right to represent the drama of "Foul Play" in New-York and Brooklyn. The two cases were precisely alike, and as the Court had decided against him in the former case, he claimed the benefit of the decision in this case.

Judge BARNARD said it appeared from the extract read by counsel from his opinion that this case was covered by the decision rendered in the case of Wallack, but he would require time to examine the opinion in that case with more care.

Mr. Shafer attempted to show that there was a distinction between that case and this, and that the turning point of that decision was the fact that Florence was proved in that case to have committed the play of "Caste" to memory by hearing it played in London, whereas, in this case, he said that Harkins had learned the play from plaintiff's copy—had stolen it, in fact, while in plaintiff's employ, and then, in violation of his contract with plaintiff, had gone off and produced the play at a rival theatre.

Mr. Booth denied that the decision in the Wallack case turned on that point at all, and said it rested on the broad proposition that a local and qualified right to represent a play did not entitle its possessor to the equitable intervention of the Court. He was also prepared to show if necessary that the play, as represented at defendant's theatre, was entirely dissimilar to that which plaintiff claims to own.

Judge BARNARD said he would take the papers in the case, examine his former opinion, and render a decision at the earliest practicable moment.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 28, 1868.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114¾	100	Pacific Mail	101⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.. '62	113⅝	100	do	101⅜
1,500	do	113⅝	200	Adams Ex. Co.	47⅜
1,500	do.....Small	113½	50	do.....2d call	47½
7,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 new	108¾	100	Wells-Fargo Ex	26⅜
$1,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67.	108⅜	200	do	26⅜
1,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '68.	108⅜	400	do	25⅞
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	108⅜	20	Amer. Ex	41
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c	64½	100	Mer. U. Ex	21¾
5,000	do.....2d call	64¼	5	do	22
10,000	do	64½	100	N. Y. Cen.	124⅞
42,000	Tenn. 6s. new	63	50	Erie R.	49
3,000	do.....2d call	63⅞	100	do	49⅛
10,000	N. C. 6s, x-c.	73	500	do	48⅞
1,000	do	72¾	25	Erie R. Pf.	70
2,000	do	72½	300	Hud. R.....bet. c.	136
40,000	N. Car. 6s. new	71¾	200	Mich. Cen. R.	118⅞
9,000	Missouri 6s	92½	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	84⅛
10,000	Missouri St. 6s. H. & St. Jos. Is.	92½	100	do	84¾
2,000	Cal. 7s	134	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	86⅞
1,000	Erie 3d M.	98¾	200	do.....s30	86⅞
10,000	Erie 4th M.	91¾	5	C. C. Cin. & Ind.	81
10,000	Gt. W. 2d M.	77	100	Ch. & N. W.....b10	82⅞
6,000	do	77¼	100	Chi. & R. I.	101⅞
5,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	94½	400	do.....s30	100⅞
1,000	do	95	200	do	100⅞
4,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M	92¾	100	do.....s30	101
2,000	Wes. U. Tel. 7s B	89½	100	do	100⅞
20	Bank of Commerce	121½	100	Clev. P. & Ash. R.	97⅞
5	Ninth National	108½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82⅞
10	N. Y. County Bk.	165	400	do	82⅞
26	Del., L. & W.	126	70	New-Jersey C. R.	118⅞
9	do	125½	37	do.....bet. call	119
100	West. U. Tel.	34¾	150	P., F. W. & C.	108
100	do.....2d call	34⅝	200	do	107⅞
20	B. & B. Association	105	100	do	107⅞
			100	do.....b30	108
			50	Ohio & M. R.	28⅞
			100	do.....2d call	28⅞

SECOND BOARD—12¼ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	114	2,000	Chi. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	95
20,000	5-20s, C. '62	114⅛	5,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M.	77½
35,000	do.....c	113⅞	300	Quicksilver	21
500	do.....small	114	20	Adams Ex.	48
50,000	do	115	200	do.....s30	48
32,500	do	114⅞	1700	Wells-Fargo Ex.	25
33,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s, C. '65	113⅞	400	N. Y. Cen.	125⅞
5,000	do	111⅞	100	do.....b10	125⅞
55,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114¼	1500	do	125⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '62	108⅞	200	Erie R.	47⅞
290,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C, '64	110	50	do	48⅛
250	do.....small	109⅞	200	Reading R.	91
11,000	5-20s C, '65 new	108⅞	25	Mich. Cen.....b. c.	119
150,000	do	108⅞	22	Erie Pref.	69
5,000	5-20s, C, '67.....c	108⅜	200	M. S. & N. I.	86
68,000	do	108⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts.	86⅞
25,000	do	108⅜	100	do	86⅞
4,000	5-20s, C, '68	108⅜	200	Chi. & N. W.	83⅞
35,000	do	108⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	83⅞
379,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s, C.	108⅜	100	Clev. & Tol.	101
28,000	Tenn. S. 6s, x-c.	64	100	C. & R. I.	101⅞
5,000	Tenn St 6s. new	63	100	do.....b10	102
5,000	do	63⅛	52	do	102⅛
25,000	N. Car. 6s, x-c.	72	100	Mil. & St. P.	76
10,000	do	71¾	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83
5,000	Vir. St. 6s, x-c.	55½	100	do.....s30	83
2,000	Vir. 6s. new	53	100	Tol., W. & W.	53⅞
16,000	Erie 4th Mort.	91⅛	200	O. & M. R.	28⅞
1,000	Erie 5th Mort.	89	200	do	29
8,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M.	101	100	Tol., W. & W. Prf. bet. call	73
			200	P., Ft. W. & C. bet. call	108¼
			200	Del., Lack. & W.	118

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Mer. U. Ex.	21¾	600	Reading R.	91⅜
300	Pacific Mail	101⅞	200	do	91⅜
100	do.....b10	101⅞	500	Adams Ex.	47⅞
600	do	101⅞	100	P., F. W. & C.	107⅞
100	do.....c	101⅞	100	do.....b10	108
100	West. U. Tel.	34⅞	100	Ohio & Miss.	28⅞
100	N. Y. Cen.	125	100	M. So. & N. I.	84⅞
300	do	124⅞	400	do	84⅞
200	do.....s3	124⅞	100	Clev. & Pitts.	86⅞
300	Erie R.	48⅞	200	do	86⅞
500	do	48⅞	300	Chic., R. I. & P.	100⅞
200	Erie R. Pf.	70	100	do	100⅞
10	B. & B. Association	104	100	do.....c	100⅞
20	do	104½	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	82⅞
10	do	104½	100	do	82⅞
80	do	104½	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	82⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	25¾	200	P., F. W. & C.	107⅞
100	do	25¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	86⅞
150	Adams Ex.	48	500	Chic., R. I. & P.	100⅞
200	Pacific Mail	101⅞	200	do.....b30	100⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	124⅞	500	do	100⅞
200	Erie R.	47⅞	1600	do	101
100	do.....s10	47⅞	800	Mich. S. & N. I.	85
400	Reading R.	91⅛	100	do.....b3	85⅛
400	Tol., W. & W.	53⅞	200	Chi. & N. W.	82⅞
100	do.....b30	53⅞	300	do	82⅞
30	B. & B. Ass'n	106⅞	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	82⅞
100	Alt. & T. H.	41	300	do	82⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82⅞	1,000	do	83
300	Ohio & M.	28⅞	200	Bos., Hart. & Erie.	22⅞
600	do	28½			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Mer. U. Ex.	21¾	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	108⅜
300	Pacific Mail	101⅞	100	Ohio & M. R.	28⅞
500	do	101⅞	100	do	28⅞
400	W. U. Tel.	34⅛	200	do	29
200	Quicksilver	21	25	Mich. Cen.	119
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	125⅞	2600	Clev. & Pitts.	86⅞
500	Erie R.	47⅞	300	do	86⅞
200	Adams Ex.	48⅞	200	do.....b10	86⅞
100	U. S. Ex.	41⅞	500	M. S. & N. I.	85⅞
100	do	42	500	do	85⅞
1200	Reading R.	91	200	do.....b3	85⅞
600	do	91⅛	500	do	85⅞
10	B. & B. Association	107	400	Clev. & Tol.	101⅛
60	do	108	800	do	101⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.	76⅛	200	Chi., R. I. & P.	101⅛
100	do	76⅞	500	do	101⅛
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83⅛	500	Chi. & N. W.	83⅛
100	do	83⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	83⅛
100	do	83⅞	100	Bost., H. & E.	22⅞

FRIDAY, Aug. 28—P. M.

Money has been more than usually abundant on call to-day, and responsible borrowers have had any existing advantage as to rates, which have been, as a rule, 3 ℘ cent. to the larger dealers in the Public Funds, and 3@4 ℘ cent. to the leading Stock Exchange firms. A few exceptional advances were made to the more prominent Government houses a fraction under the quoted price, and some negotiations on miscellaneous collaterals were reported as high as five per cent., but these transactions were outside the regular order of business. The Stock Exchange requirements were on a limited scale. The main reliance of lenders was the demand from the principal dealers in the national stocks. This inquiry was not equal to the employment of all the offerings of capital; and quite free investments of balances were being made in the United States coin-bearing bonds, chiefly on private account, in the anticipation of a further decided rise in the funded obligations, the operations in which have been extraordinarily heavy for some days past, particularly so to-day. The discount market has been comparatively quiet. The supply of prime business paper has been moderate as has likewise been the call for it, especially from local buyers, within a range of from 6@7 ℘ cent. per annum, more generally at 6 than at 7 ℘ cent. per annum, for choice short-date credits. The City Bank clearances to-day were $82,470,254, and the resulting balances $3,445,599. The Government Office closed with a cash reserve of $91,788,803, on receipts of $838,226, against disbursements of $764,215.

Gold has been a trifle firmer on a reduced offering, but the demand has been less active from all sources, and the market closes a fraction easier. The range of the price has been from 144¾ to 145¼, and the closing quotation was 144⅞. The Customs inquiry was perceptibly lighter, having been confined to $385,000, but the aggregate of this drain for the week thus far has been up to the unusual figures of $2,867,000, or equal to a daily average of $573,400, which would give a total of $3,440,400 for the whole six business days of the week. No export call of moment has been reported; and we have not been advised of any considerable engagements for the outgoing steamers of to-morrow. The coin-interest disbursements of the Sub-Treasury were $26,000. The Gold Exchange Bank clearances were only $47,247,000, (against $109,229,000 on Friday of last week,) and the resulting balances, $1,586,889 in coin, and $2,293,989 in currency. Increased depression was reported in the Foreign Exchange line, on a pressure to sell prime sterling drafts, which were quoted down to 108 15-16 @109 for sixty-day, and 109¾@109⅞ for sight bills, on a very moderate purchasing demand.

A remarkably brisk trade was reported in the Public Funds, which were quoted stronger, and decidedly more buoyant, in all instances. Nearly all the prominent street houses were buying freely, more especially of the later issues of the Five-twenties, which, in view of the relatively low ruling values, the well-maintained ease in Money, and the promise of an undisturbed movement in the loan market for some time to come, were regarded as affording the most desirable form of employing balances in a lucrative way. A lively speculative demand has been experienced for the 1862 Five-twenties, which a number of operators have been recently selling *short* quite freely, in anticipation of relief from the return of considerable amounts of the bonds from Europe, which has been spoken of through the week, but which has utterly failed of realization thus far, much to the embarrassment of the parties having outstanding short contracts to protect. The price for to-day's deliveries has been firm at 115, and in the regular way it has been advanced from 113⅝@113¾ last evening to 114⅛@114¼ this afternoon. The urgent call for these bonds, to make deliveries to-day, developed the fact that the market has been nearly cleared of this special issue, in part by the late free exports to Europe. A lively borrowing demand prevailed for most of the funded obligations. The floating supply of all issues in this market is found to be notably light, and the principal holders are far more disposed to buy than to sell at the going rates, as they look for a further material improvement in the more active of the national stocks. The latest dealings showed a very firm and buoyant market, with an animated inquiry for the whole of the six ℘ cent. gold-bearing bonds.

The Railway and Miscellaneous Share movement was rather more spirited, and there were wider fluctuations in prices, especially through the forenoon, when the Erie and the St. Paul Stocks were materially depressed, while Michigan Southern was advanced rather sharply from the closing figures of yesterday and the opening prices to-day. The Northwest Stocks were a fraction cheaper, as were also New-York Central, Reading and Pacific Mail. Rock Island was firmer. Through the afternoon, the Western Stocks were generally much stronger, on a fairly active inquiry. New-York Central also rallied a little, while Erie continued weak and feverish, with little inclination evinced by operators to deal in it at all. Reading was without improvement. Pacific Mail closed about steady. The St. Paul shares were notably higher, particularly the common stock. Fort Wayne was a fraction dearer. The dealings in State Bonds were again quite brisk, chiefly in North Carolina, Tennessee and Missouri Sixes, at buoyant prices. In the Express Stocks, a decline of about 1 ℘ cent. was noted in the Wells Fargo, under the adverse influence of the reported troubles with the Indians on the Plains; the balance of the list showed no material variations. The latest quotations compare as follows with the prices of yesterday:

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	108¼	108⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅝	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅛	108⅜
American Gold Coin	145¼	144⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	63½	63¼
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	92⅛	92⅝
North Carolina Bonds, old	73	72
New-York Central	125¼	125⅝
Erie Railway	48⅞	47⅛
Reading Railway	91⅛	91⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	100⅜	101⅛
Northwest Common	82⅞	83⅛
Northwest Preferred	82⅝	83
Michigan Southern	84	85⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	108	108⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	86⅛	86⅛
Pacific Mail Company	101⅞	101⅛
St. Paul Preferred	83	83⅛
St. Paul Common	75	78

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	114¼	5-20 coup., 1867	108¼
6 ℘ ct. c., 500 & 1,000, '81	114¾	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	108¾	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1874	120
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114¼	10-40 reg	104
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	108⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111⅝	6s Currency	100⅝
5-20 coup. '65 n. is	108⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L	108	Illinois war loan	99½
N. Y. Coupon B'y L	108	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	95
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	101	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	95
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	101	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1883	95
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877	101	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	64
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1878	101	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	63
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	101	Virginia 6s., ex c.	53¾
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	101	Virginia 6s., n. b.	53
Kentucky 6s	100	Georgia 6s	80
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99½	Georgia 7s, new bonds	90
Ill. reg., 1860	99½	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	72¾
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	99½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	71½
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	99½	Missouri 6s	92½
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	99½	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	92½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99½	California 7s	133½
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101	California 7s. large bds	133
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99½	Rhode Island 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Mechanics'	129½	Nassau	107
Union	121	Shoe and Leather	120
Fulton	160	Corn Exchange	128
State of New-York	116	Continental	101
Commerce	121½	Marine	150
American Exchange	110	New-York County	165
Chatham	145	Central National	107½
Irving	113	Fourth National	104
Metropolitan	138	Tenth National	100
Grocers'	112		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie 1st M. Ex	104	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	73
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	96½	Tol., W. & West'n S.F.	73
Erie 4th ind. 1880	91½	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	104
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	88	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77
Buff., N.Y. & Erie. 1st '77	93	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M	80
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70	100	Chi & R. I. 1st M	100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85	105	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94¾
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	100¾	Morris & Essex 1st M	100¾
Harlem 1st M	102½	Morris & Essex 2d M	88
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. 1st M. '82	116½	Clev. & Tol. S F	101
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M	112	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M	101
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	94	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	104
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ ct. 1870	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	92
Alton & T. H. 1st M	92	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M	101
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	81	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M	72
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	95½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	91½	Peninsula R.R. bonds	91
Del. L. & W. 1st M	100	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	94
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	87
Tol. & W. 2d Mort	83½		

We have received from Mr. ALEXANDER DELMAR, the Director of the United States Statistical Bureau, the following note, explanatory of the phraseology of certain passages in his letter relative to our foreign trade, &c., which we reprinted yesterday from the columns of the Philadelphia *Press*:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, copied in this morning's TIMES—the letter relating to the amount of American securities held by foreigners—occurs the following language:

"Assuming that little or no change has occurred since 1867"—(this is a misprint: it should be 1866—the Autumn of 1866—) "an assumption that is tolerably safe—the value of American securities now held by foreigners, is therefore but $148,000,000 greater than it was fourteen years ago."

As to many, "American securities" and "United States Bonds" are synonymous terms, it may be well to explain that while it is believed that American securities are not now held by foreigners to any greater extent than in the Autumn of 1866, it is believed that United States Bonds are so held to a greater extent than at that period. In the Autumn of 1866 the official investigation I made, the substance of which was published in the Secretary's report for 1866, page 12, disclosed the fact that United States bonds were held by foreigners to the nominal value of $350,000,000, and other American securities to the nominal value of $250,000,000, making altogether $600,000,000 nominal value. Since that time it is believed that a large portion of the other securities—the State and corporation securities—have been returned to the United States and exchanged for United States bonds; so that there should be now held by foreigners say somewhere about five hundred million dollars of United States bonds, and say one hundred million dollars of other American securities—nominal values.

In a word, while the whole amount of American securities held by foreigners is not believed to have changed since the Autumn of 1866, that portion of them consisting of United States bonds, has increased say somewhere about $150,000,000 nominal value.

Securites "held by foreigners" embraces those held here on foreign account and those held abroad.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

ALEX. DELMAR, Director.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1868.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $3,126,200. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	2,216	$847,688	919	$350,966	1,641	$591,226
Man. of Cotton	1,497	429,353	346	89,054	170	44,623
Man. of Silk	719	614,736	112	144,217	139	156,452
Man. of Flax	1,068	272,919	522	140,433	617	145,061
Miscellaneous	651	205,630	65	31,204	90	30,623
Total	6,141	$2,370,326	1,964	$755,874	2,657	$967,985
		755,874				2,370,326

Total entered....$3,126,200 Total marketed..$3,338,311

The Rochester *Union*, of yesterday, has the following relative to the State Canals:

"From information received directly from the office of the Auditor of the Canals, at Albany, we learn that the tolls collected so far this season exceeds the receipts of last season for the same period, by over $300,000. The expenses of the State for collecting tolls and maintaining the canals have been less for the same time.

The Canal Commissioners met at Albany on the 25th inst., and awarded the contract for widening and deepening the Genesee Valley Canal, from its junction with the Erie to the Rapids Lock, to M. H. MILLS, of this city. This work has been long needed, that the Mud Lock could be dispensed with and boats of large size from the Erie Canal could pass into the Valley to load and discharge as far up as the Rapids. To effect this improvement the bottom of the canal, which is of rock, must be blasted and removed. It will be done the ensuing Winter. In addition to the benefit conferred on the State and the city, there will be active employment furnished to a large number of laboring men of our city through the Winter, who would otherwise be idle."

The Charleston *Daily News* of Aug. 26 speaks of the rice crop of the Carolinas and Georgia thus:

"This valuable grain, which supplies so important an item of food to the human race, and which is among the oldest agricultural products of the State, promises, according to the reports received up to this time, to show a more promising yield than it has heretofore done since the war. By this we do not wish it to be supposed that we are about having an ante-war crop. It will take much time to produce that result, and a large expenditure of capital and labor; but we mean that the growth of the season will exhibit, if the weather continues favorable, a very handsome increase over that of the year before. The rice estates lying immediately near the coast were neglected in many cases during the war, and the want of money facilities, and the difficulties attending the management of labor since, have prevented the plantations, which had their banks and ditches dilapidated, from being cultivated, and the consequence has been that the planting of the grain has been necessarily restricted. There is also an indisposition on the part of many to incur large expenditures in the cultivation of this article, for the reason that, should Congress remove the duty, the grain would fall to so low a figure in the face of the competition of East India and other foreign rice, that the business would be unremunerative and would have to be largely abandoned. With the price at present paid for labor, and the limited results obtained from it in many cases, this argument undoubtedly has force, and it will be necessary for our planters to overcome the obstacles by the use of machinery, if possible, and the employment of only such labor as will faithfully perform its work. The product of South Carolina and Georgia, with the amount grown in Louisiana, being ample for home consumption, the yield in this last State being reported fine and abundant, there is every prospect that imported rice will be forced out of the market during the coming year; and may we not hope that the time is not distant when it will be found of advantage to the planter to place the large pearly grain grown on the soil of Carolina in the markets of the world, to take its place ahead of all competitors? The following estimate of the growing crop has been carefully made up, and will be found to be as nearly reliable as such estimates usually are:

Estimate of the Rice Crop of South Carolina and Georgia for 1868.

	Tierces.
Waccamaw, Peedee, Black, Sampit, North and South Santee Rivers	9,400
Cooper River	5,000
Pon Pon	1,200
Ashepoo	2,500
Combahee	5,000
Pocotaligo, &c.	1,000
Savannah River	13,000
Orangeburg and interior	1,000
Total for South Carolina	38,100
GEORGIA.	
Ogeechee	6,000
Altamaha	3,500
Satilla	1,300
Total for Georgia	10,800—10,800
Crop of South Carolina and Georgia	48,900

To which add the probable crop of Louisiana, say 20,000 tierces, and we have a total of about 70,000 tierces of clean rice, of 600 lbs. each, as the crop of the country, and, if estimated at $40 ℘ tierce, would be worth about $2,800,000."

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* of Aug. 25 speaks gloomily of the Cotton crop prospects in Southwestern Georgia, as follows:

"We regret to say that our accounts from Southwestern Georgia continue to be very unfavorable. The rains of the last month have diseased the cotton to a very considerable extent. Planters complain much of rust and shedding, and in the river and lower tier of counties the worm is doing a good deal of damage. Half of what planters counted on two months ago is about the estimate; but we still hope they will do better. The best luck in Georgia cotton will be in the counties lying north of the Central and Muscogee Railroads. The old Black Belt of Georgia will do pretty well, and, with present prospects, yield within twenty-five to thirty-three and a third per cent. of anticipations. We dislike, of course, to deal in evil tidings, but we must respect the facts in the case. Good prices may compensate in part for short products."

Relative to the San Francisco Money market, the *Commercial List* of Aug. 13 says:

"The demand for money has been very active during the past ten days, consequent upon the rise in the price of gold in New-York to 149⅜ on the 7th. This rise naturally induced a very strong demand for telegraphic transfers, which were freely supplied by the institutions up to a certain point at the regular rate, 1 per cent. There was also a demand for money with which to purchase transfers. There was no attempt, however, to advance either the rate of money or exchange to meet the exigency. It has been the case that in consequence of the low rates for transportation there has been an accumulation of funds in New-York in advance of the current wants here. The rise of nearly 10 per cent. in gold produced a simultaneous demand for gold credits there, which soon exhausted the supply and transfers ceased measurably. There were those willing to pay more for the transfers rather than miss the opportunity, but we believe the leading bankers, as a rule, followed the judicious plan of supplying at the regular rates as far as credits held out, and we should not be surprised if, in some cases gold had been bought to cover transfers with which some customers had been accommodated. The rate for money remains 1@1¼, with a downward tendency. There is some increased action in the real estate movement, and mortgages rather increase in volume. The rates for exchange are: Coin Drafts, ¾@1 ℘ cent.; currency, do., 44@45 premium on gold; transfers, 1@1¼; sterling, 48¾d.@49d.; gold bars, 880@890; silver do., ¼@¾ premium.

The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad:

FOR THE THIRD WEEK IN AUGUST, ENDING ON THE 21ST.

Earnings.	1867.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
Passenger	$63,935 00	$78,628 95	$14,693 95	
Freight	151,193 30	211,790 62	60,597 32	
Express	7,627 56	5,850 00		$1,777 56
Mail	3,519 22	3,519 22		
Totals	$226,275 08	$299,788 79	$75,291 27	$1,777 56
Total increase			$73,513 71	

FROM AUG. 1 TO 21, THREE WEEKS.

Earnings.	1867.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
Passenger	$181,982 10	$222,825 95	$40,843 85	
Freight	395,651 64	561,272 43	165,620 79	
Express	22,882 68	17,550 00		$5,332 68
Mail	10,557 66	10,557 66		
Totals	$611,074 08	$812,206 04	$206,464 64	$5,332 68
Total increase			$201,131 96	

FROM JUNE 1 TO AUG. 21, TWO MONTHS & THREE WEEKS.

Earnings.	1867.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
Passenger	$745,873 90	$913,568 84	$167,694 94	
Freight	1,488,709 16	2,021,916 69	533,207 53	
Express	99,550 21	69,964 54		$29,585 67
Mail	38,711 38	38,711 40	02	
Miscell's	20,101 96	25,651 16	5,549 20	
Totals	$2,392,946 61	$3,069,812 63	$706,451 49	$29,585 67
Total increase			$676,865 82	

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1868.

SIR: I reply to your letter of the 14th inst. that the law is not modified with reference to apothecaries by the act of July 20 last. They are subject to the same provisions as heretofore, and incur no additional liability to special tax by reason of the sale of alcohol in any quantities: but if they sell liquor in any amount, except by dispensing upon physicians' prescriptions the wines or spirits officinal in the United States and other national pharmacopœias, in quantities nor exceeding half a pint of either at any one time, not exceeding in aggregate cost value the sum of $300 per annum, they become liable to the special tax of wholesale dealers in liquor, provided their sales of liquor, including all other merchandise, exceeds $25,000 per annum. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

W. M. WILSON, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn.

Specie Payments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A recently published letter of the Secretary of the Treasury refers again to the possibility of speedily resuming specie payments on the part of the Government, and induces me to offer a plan, which the Secretary fails to do, to accomplish that object.

The value of a depreciated currency, with respect to commodities, is purely conventional, and no merchandise can be worth any less, compared with other merchandise, by reason of the appreciation of the currency; consequently, no man can suffer loss, however speedily resumption takes place, provided the exchangeable value of what he possesses continues to bear the same relation to that of the things he wants.

The bugbears which have been held up as the inevitable consequence of hasty resumption, such as general bankruptcy, prostration of business and the like, exist mainly in the imaginations of the timorous.

That much distress might result from contraction of the currency to those who have maturing obligations is quite true, but that class is really the only one likely to suffer and needing to be protected during the change.

That that class can be protected to the fullest desirable extent I shall try to show.

To be brief, let Congress provide for a forty or fifty-year bond, at not over 4 ℘ cent., payable, principal and interest, in coin, to be sold only for coin, at such time, place and price as the necessities of the Government may dictate.

Let Congress also provide that the holders of greenbacks may exchange the same for gold coin, at a constantly diminishing rate of discount, (say one per cent. each week,) until greenbacks and gold become of the same exchangeable value and resumption is effected.

Let all outstanding obligations between individuals, of whatever sort, be settled at the value of legal tender notes, which prevailed at the date of such obligation.

Now let us see what would be the effect.

Greenbacks would be exchanged for gold until their scarcity checked the operation, the greenbacks so redeemed being of course locked up from circulation.

The probability is that the mere inauguration of such a plan would carry gold considerably below the exchangeable point, and keep it there. The money market is too sensitive not to snuff in advance the wind of such a movement.

Not a dollar of circulation that is not in absolute excess of the wants of the community would be canceled, and it would be only when resumption should have been finally effected, and the vast amount of gold coin now locked up should have become a part of the circulating medium, that any considerable exchange would take place.

It is not worth while to defend this plan in advance against possible objections, but I stand ready to demonstrate that in no conceivable way could any class of men suffer injury by its adoption.

JEFFREY URBAN.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TO INVESTORS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD.

PRINCIPAL ALSO PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, as an INVESTMENT SECURITY, combining perfect safety, cheapness, and profit, are unequaled by anything offered in the market.

They pay seven per cent. interest—Feb. 1 and Aug. 1—in gold coin, *free of Government tax.* The principal also is payable in gold.

The bonds have fifty years to run, and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder. A sinking-fund is provided sufficient to pay off the whole mortgage at maturity.

Each bond is for $1,000, or £200 sterling. Interest is payable in New-York or London, at the option of the holder.

These bonds are fully secured, being a first lien of $5,000,000 upon 200 miles of railway, costing $10,000,000, and traversing the finest district of Illinois; also upon 20,000 ACRES OF LAND, estimated to contain 100,000,000 tons of coal. These lands, on the completion of the railroad through them, will be worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage.

For all the coal this Company can produce there is a ready market; 1,000 miles of railway and the population of 30,000 square miles of territory can be supplied with fuel from its mines, more readily and cheaply than from any other quarter.

One-half the means required for the construction and equipment of the railroad, and for the purchase of coal lands, is derived from the sale of capital stock, to which large subscriptions are made along the line of road and elsewhere.

The work of construction is proceeding with great rapidity, and the first division of fifty miles, giving an outlet to the coal, will be in full operation by 1st January next.

The estimated earnings of this line of railway, with its coal business, are threefold what will be required to pay interest on its bonds.

The trustee for the bondholders is the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York.

At 95, the present price, and with gold at 40 premium, the bonds pay an income of over 10 per cent. per annum.

For sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

Governments and other securities received in exchange.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N, Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broome-st., s. w. cor., 25x75	$31,500
Chrystie-st., e. s., 149.3 ft. s. e. cor. Chrystie, 25x75	28,500
Greenwich-st., e. s., 751.¼ ft. s. of Greenwich, 61.5 x25.8x68	11,000
Horatio-st., s. s., 134.4 ft. w. of Greenwich-av., 10¾x10x87.6x 8	7,250
44th-st., e. s., 360 ft. e. 3d-av., 98.9x45	24,250
74th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. 2d-av., 33.4x102.2	3,500
1st-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. 47th-st., 25x60	20,250
2d-av., w. s., 20.5 ft. n. 47th-st., 60x20	20,000
4th-av., w. s., 50.4¼ ft. s. of 88th-st., 82.2¼x25.2¼	5,050
4th-av., 75.6¾ ft. s. of 88th-st., 82.2¼x25.2¼	5,050
7th-av., e. s., 23x100x22.6	13,000
112th-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.10¾	1,300
126th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th-av., 99.11x25	2,100
Leases Recorded.	
Jackson-st., No. 34, store, back room and front cellar, 4 years 1¼ months	$600
3d-st., s. s. 75.7¼ ft. w. of Lewis-st., 25.2¼x50.4¼x 25x58.6, 20 years	100
4th-st., No. 64, 5¼ years	1,800
16th-st., No. 359, 5 years, per year	600
4th-av., No. 277, 5 years 27 days, per year	400
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Ellery-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100	$500
Ellery-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100	550
Jay-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 100x100	901
Pacific-st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20x90	8,800
Prospect st., s. s., 64.9 ft. e. of Washington-st., 21.6 x80	10,000
Quincey-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 50x100	10,000
Sumpter-st. and Saratoga-av., s. e. cor., 100x125	2,000
Walton-st., n. s., 380 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 22x100	4,000
Classon-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 120 x100	10,000
Grand-av. and Warren-st., n. e. cor., 262x225, q. c.	nom.
Franklin-av., e. s., 2.0 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 25x200	9,300
Myrtle-av., s. s. 50 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25x75	87,500
Yates-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Hart-st., 20x100	6,600
Lease Recorded.	
Montrose and Graham avs., s. e. cor., 5 yrs., per yr.	$216
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Astoria.	
Broadway, s. e. s., lots Nos. 393 to 404, Riker's map	$2,100
1st-av., w. s., 550 ft. s. of Grand-st., 50x100	1,000
Jamaica.	
Flushing-av., e. s., adj. Suydam's, 71x101x72x101.9.	$700
Road from Amberman's to N. Smith's, adj. Hicks, ¾ acre and houses	925
Locust Grove.	
Grove-st., lots Nos. 116, 117, 50x100	$450
Newtown.	
Barn-st. and Jackson-av., s. w. cor., 150x125x25x100 x125x25	$1,925
Vernon-av., w.s., and East River, adj. Lockwood's	30,000
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Cortlandt.	
Post road, w. s. L. Kingsley's	$600
Eastchester.	
Lot No. 124, West Mount Vernon, A. Kammel, 108 x115	$600
Mount Pleasant.	
Crampond road, J. O. Hammond's, 80x108	$50
Morrisania.	
Lots 220, 221, N. New-York, L. B. Brown's, 50x100	$1,200
Lot No. 264, N. New-York, L. B. Brown's, 25x100	650
Lot No. 307, N. New-York, L. B. Brown's, 25x100	75
Lot No. 191, N. New-York, L. B. Brown's, 25x100	550
Lot No. 562, Melrose South, 50x100	1,200
Rye.	
Lot No. 55, map Robert Purdy's prop., Portchester	$90
Lots Nos. 51 and 52, map Robert Purdy's prop., Portchester	780
West Farms.	
Lots J and K, Cedar Hill prop., 50x121	$220
Samuel-st., w. s., H. Brush, h. and l., 55x100	1,000
Yonkers.	
Clinton-st., s. s., lot No. 28, 25x100	$800
Grinnell-st., w. s., 156 ft. s. of Prospect-st., 75x95	2,400
Gwin-st., lot No. 6, h. and l., 50x95	5,000
Locust-st., lot No. 3, 25x150	2,000
Buena Vista-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of St. Mary-st., 25 x100	4,800
Post road, e. s., h. and l., 90x146	3,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Bloomfield.	
Cross-road, J. Donahue's prop., 3 acres	$325
East Orange.	
Washington-st., e. s., 261 ft. from Park-st., E. A. Condit's	$500
Washington-st., G. Condit's, 34x140	300
Williams-st., n. s., J. J. Mann's prop., 50 front	675
Williams-st., n. s., J. Lloyd's prop., 50x124	800
Milburn.	
W. R. McDougall's prop., nearly 2 acres	$285
Newark.	
Adams-st., w. s., Mary Riley's property, 25x95	$2,500
Bank-st., n. s., J. Clench's property, 26x101	2,900
Charles-st., w. s., 375 ft. from Spruce-st., 75x85	250
Court and South 7th sts., s. w. corner, 100x137	890
Pennington-st., s. s., P. Sandford's property, 31x86	2,960
Pennington-st., s. s., W. A. Young's property, 31x84	8,500
Stone-st., e. s., 393 ft. from Bloomfield-av., 25x60	500
West and Clayton sts., westerly corner, 22x100	1,500
William-st., s. s., 50 ft. from Centre-st., 53x125	1,300
Belleville-av., e. s., E. Tompkins' property, 100x209	1,500
Avenue F and Clifford-st., s. e. corner, 50x150	250
Hudson City—Hoboken.	
Lots Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, block No. 82; Lots Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, block No. 94 } Coster map, each 25x100	$3,600
Lots Nos. 1 to 16 inclusive, Coster map, each 25x100	6,400
Lots Nos. 22, 23, 24, block No. 108; Lots Nos. 1 to 8, block No. 115; Lots Nos. 1 to 16, block No. 120; Lots Nos. 25 to 32, block No. 130 } Coster map, each 25x100	14,000
Hudson City.	
Chestnut-av., lots Nos. 3, 4, block No. 1, 50x100	$2,250
Palisade and Newark avs., n. w. cor., 159x123x98x115	18,000
St. Paul's-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Harrison-st., 25x100	900

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 28, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	7,624	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	100	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	50
Wheat, bushels	2,499	Lard, pkgs	894
Corn, bushels	39,300	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	500	Whisky, bbls	204
Oats, bushels	10,255	Petroleum, bbls	1,715

ASHES—Continue in light supply and good demand at $9 25@$9 37½ for Pots, and (nominally) $9 75@$10 for Pearls ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in more demand within a range of from 44c.@46c. per lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market exhibits increasing firmness on moderate offerings, and a fair inquiry. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $2@$2 62; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 10; Ladies' Sewed Goat, Kid and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ℘ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in fair demand, including common Hard at $8@$12; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ℘ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue in limited request, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c.@48c., and Patent do., 55c.@58c. ℘ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in fair demand at steady rates; Rosendale at $1 75 ℘ bbl.

COAL—Has been rather more sought after at uniform prices, including Anthracite from yard, $5@$6 50 ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, $16@$17; do. Gas Cannel, $11@$12 ℘ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—The main inquiry has been for Rio, which has been held firmly. Other kinds have been in very moderate request. We quote Java at 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16½c; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite dull to-day, though without material change in price. Sales have been reported of 1,320 bales, including 905 bales to spinners, 390 bales to speculators and 25 bales to shippers. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	22¾	23	23¼@23½
Good Ordinary, ℘ lb	25¾	26	26¼@26½
Low Middling, ℘ lb	28¾	28½	28¾@29½
Middling, ℘ lb	30¾	30½	31 @31½
Good Middling, ℘ lb	33	33½	34 @

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,623
Receipts last week	1,530
Receipts preceding week	1,794
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	394,649
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	620,151
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	217,224
Exports since Sept. 1	371,055
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	32,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,189,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,871,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866–7	1,555,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	51,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	97,500

DRY GOODS—The demand is increasing as the season advances; but in the line of Domestic Cottons much depression is noted, especially in prints, which are being pressed on the market at easier and irregular prices. Woolens, on the other hand, are firm and buoyant. The dealings in foreign goods, particularly choice dress fabrics, have been more extensive, and on a more satisfactory basis for sellers.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been generally firm but less active.

FEATHERS—Are dull and nominal, including Live Geese at 75c.@85c. ℘ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been very quiet at from $3 10@$3 15 for Canton ℘ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue in moderate demand at buoyant prices.

FISH—There has been less inquiry for the leading kinds, including Dry Cod at $6 75@$7 87 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $20@$23; No. 2 do., $16@$18 75; No. 3 do., $9@$11 50 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $6@$9 ℘ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c.@50c. for Scale, and 22½c.@25c. for No. 1 ℘ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been in demand and firm, including Layer Raisins at $4@$4 10 ℘ box; Currants at 12c.@12½c.; Almonds at 15c.@35c.; Figs at 11c.@22c.; Turkish Prunes at 14¾c.@15¼c.; Dates, 7c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active to-day, and prices of low grades, which have been in most request, have improved 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl. Other descriptions have been weak and irregular in price, on a restricted inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,250 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$8 10; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 80@$8 75; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $8 75@$9 85, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 65@$9 25 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 90@$8 10
Extra State	7 80@ 9 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 85@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 65@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 25@12 75
Extra Genesee	9 90@12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@14 00

Southern Flour is inactive and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls. at $8 60@$9 50 for very poor to fair, and $9 60@$16 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour continues in slack request at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 500 sacks at $9 90@$12 as extremes for Extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in better request at $7 15@$9 75 for common to very choice ℘ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 75@$6 25 for Western, $5 65 for State, $6 for Brooklyn, $6 for Fairfax, $6 65@$6 70 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less plenty and has been quoted much firmer, especially desirable lots of Spring, which have been more urgently sought after. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 47,000 bushels, including White Western, at $2 47@$2 60; Red and Amber Western, at $2 15@$2 35; No. 1 Spring, at $2 10@$2 13; No. 2 Spring, at $2@$2 05, ℘ bushel. Corn has been decidedly more active, and has advanced materially. The demand has been largely speculative. Sales have been reported of 204,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 21½ for unsound and damp, and $1 22@$1 25 for ordinary to very choice sound new Mixed Western, and $1 23@$1 25 for old do., in store, ℘ bushel. Rye is in fair demand, ranging from $1 43@$1 75 for Southern, Western and State, ℘ bushel; sales 6,500 bushels. Nothing new in Barley, Malt or Peas. Oats have been in moderate request at about previous rates; sales have been reported, since our last, of 69,000 bushels old Western at 81c. afloat, and 79c. in store; also new Oats at 72c.@75c., and mixed New and Old at 76½c. ℘ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of canal boats as having passed Fultonville during forty-eight hours ending 1:30 P. M., Aug. 27, 1868:

Corn—Samson, Buffalo; Ella Ward, Buffalo; Seymour Bennett, Buffalo; S. A. Waterman, Buffalo; Belle, Buffalo; Dr. W. F. Nutter, Buffalo.

Lumber—Frank H. Farrell, Oswego; Hank Barker, Oswego; John H. Woods, Oswego; Thos. Mallory, Oswego; St. Regis, Oswego; B. J. Howd, Oswego; J. G. Mesereau, Olean; J. H. Roberts, Buffalo; C. H. Clark, Buffalo; J. Barnes, Oswego; Austin Scott, Oswego; Kate Jamison, Buffalo.

Oats, &c.—R. H. Beckwith, Buffalo; Lundy's Lane, Buffalo; H. Niles, Buffalo; Queen City, Buffalo.

Wheat—W. J. Patterson, Buffalo; Ahwaga, Buffalo.

Malt, &c.—Flagship, Little Falls.

Salt—Hank and Jennie, Salina; Jennie Sloan, Syracuse.

Coal—Alice Rose, Geneva; A. H. Daniels, Buffalo.

Staves—J. H. Patrick, Buffalo.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet and slightly depressed since our last, at 18¼c.@19c., and 21¼c.@22¼c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian is in slack demand at $90 ℘ ton.

HAY—North River Bale (old crop) has been in active demand at 80c.@90c., for shipping, and $1 10@$1 45 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. New is in request at 65c.@$1 30 ℘ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request, 75c.@95c. for short and long ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been generally quiet at former rates, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@30c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@12½c.; New-York State, good to prime, 15c.@20c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 25c.@30c.; Eastern, prime to choice, 15c.@25c.; Wisconsins, common to fair, 15c.@20c.; Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 25c.@35c.; Bavarians, 20c.@30c.; Belgians, 15c.@20c. ℘ lb. The week's movements in this line Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "The improved condition of our market, as noticed in our last, seems to have been only of a temporary nature—advices received by cable within a day or two reporting an improvement in most of the European Hop districts. The severe drouth which has so long held the growth in check throughout England and portions of Germany, has been followed by copious rains, which has given a fresh impetus to those plantations which were not irrecoverably ruined. Our prospects, therefore, are now less favorable for an export trade with England, and none of our Hops are likely to be wanted, unless at very low prices. It is believed the crop in Germany will be fully one-third less than last season, yet there will be Hops enough for the home consumption, besides a surplus large enough to supply England's deficiencies. The crop in England promises to be much larger than last year, though it is likely to fall far short of the consumption. Picking has already commenced in some portions of New-York State. We can scarcely see any good reason for beginning this work so soon while it is generally known that the longer the Hops can be left on the poles (while not in danger of frost) the heavier and richer they become. In former seasons, or since the aphis has caused so much destruction to the crop, growers, in many instances, throughout this State and Michigan, found it necessary to commence picking as early as Aug. 25, in order to save the crop, which, at that early period, was threatened or being destroyed by the insect. In localities where, this season, there is no danger of the crop being destroyed by this or any other cause, growers will find they can obtain much better prices for their Hops by leaving them on the vine until fully matured. Most brewers and speculators will pay better prices for well-matured Hops—even though a little mouldy—than for those only half-ripe and free from disease. When Hops are healthy and free from vermin, they should be left on the poles till the 5th to the 10th of September, then the quality will be rich and prime, such as was grown before the hop-louse was known to exist. In picking, all foreign substances, such as leaves and stems, should be left out, as it impairs the natural flavor of the Hop, and thus lessens its value. The practice of using brimstone in curing is, in many instances, much abused. The use of too much destroys the flavor of the Hop, and otherwise injures it, while a little can be used advantageously in producing a bright color. Crop prospects continue favorable in all sections of this State, Michigan and the East. No complaints of vermin up to date. Concerning the crop in Wisconsin, our regular correspondent writes us as follows, from Sauk County: "The last ten days has brought the crop forward at an amazing rate. Picking in one half of the yards will commence on the 28th inst. The burr is larger than last year, specimens of which are on exhibition 3½ inches in length. The yards look splendidly, the crop being clustered in a dense mass on the upper fourth of the poles—very little foliage. Pickers are calculating on very heavy profits, demanding 75 cents per box, without board, and 50 cents with board. Have seen yards which will yield a ton to the acre. Many yards look as promising as last year, but the larger proportion will fall short of last year's crop. Good soil yards, which have been well cultivated, have improved beyond all calculation. Lice can be seen in all yards, while some are absolutely in immediate danger; but it seems now highly probable we shall save the great bulk of our crop unharmed. Money is very tight, and many growers must wait upon their more fortunate neighbors to get the necessary help and means to harvest their crop. This will necessitate delay in picking, in such cases, to the last of the season, and the inevitable result will be the damage of at least one-fifth of the crop from over-ripening and depredations of vermin. The growth of the last ten days will insure us 50,000 bales in this State; but the causes aforesaid will assuredly cut down the crop of prime to 40,000 bales. Exports this week to London, 83 bales; to Liverpool, 25 bales. Total receipts of new Hops, 80 bales."

HIDES—Have been lightly dealt in at previous prices.

LATHS—Continue in fair demand and firm at $3 ℘ 1,000.

LEATHER—A rather better inquiry prevails for Sole, which is quoted steady, thus: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28½c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, good damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@27c.; Hemlock, poor damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@22½c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 42c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 23c.@25c., cash, ℘ lb.

LIME—Rockland is in good demand at $1 25 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been salable and firm, including Eastern Spruce at $19 50@$21 50 ℘ thousand.

METALS—Have been generally quiet, including Ingot Copper at 23½c.@23⅝c. ℘ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $40@$42; No. 2 do., $35@$38; Scotch Pig, $42 50@$45; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $82 50@$90 ℘ ton; Pig Lead, $6 35@$6 87½, in gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 20@$6 50, in gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; Straits Tin, 23½c.@23¾c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Banca Tin, 26c.@26½c., in gold, ℘ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7@$7 62; Terne do., $6 25@$8 12½, gold, ℘ box; Zinc, 12c.@13c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in very moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 46c.@68c.; Cuba at 31c.@50c.; English Islands at 51½c.@52½c.; New-Orleans, 85c.@90c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@46c. ℘ gallon; Crude at $4@$4 25; Resin at $2 75@$9 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 ℘ bbl.; Pitch at $3 75@$3 87 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive at former rates including Crude Whale at 82½c.@85c.; Bleached Whale at 92c.@95c.; Crude Sperm at $1 80@$1 82½; Unbleached Whale at $2 10@$2 12; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@88c.; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 10; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in slack demand at 14½c.@15½c. for Crude in bulk; 21c.@21½c. for do. in bbls.; 29½c.@33½c. for Refined in bond, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted rather firmer, but has been very quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $28 80@$28 90, for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $28 80, cash; $28 75@$28 87 for Old Mess; $25 75 @$26 12 for Prime Mess, and $23 50@$24 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive but firm; sales equal to 165 packages, at 16c.@19½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13c.@14c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams ℘ lb. Bacon is scarce and firm, but dull. Lard continues inactive but steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 630 tcs. and bbls. at 18¼c.@19½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18⅞c. for prime steam, ℘ lb. Beef is very quiet at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Tierce Beef is quite dull, including interior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at $25@$31 for State and Western ℘ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been moderately inquired for. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb	41 @43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℘ lb	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℘ lb	42 @45
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℘ lb	38 @41
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℘ lb	38 @42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℘ lb	37 @40
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ℘ lb	40 @50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ℘ lb	40 @50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb	37 @39
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℘ lb	33 @36
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb	30 @33
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℘ lb	28 @30
Common Western, ℘ lb	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb	16¾@17¼
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ℘ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb	15 @17
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb	14½@15¾
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb	8 @12

RICE—Has been rather more sought after, including Carolina at $9@$10 25, and Rangoon at $9 12@$9 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Continues quiet at about former prices. We quote: Turk's Island at 47c., by the cargo, ℘ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 77@$1 80; do. fine at $2 50@$2 90, and Prussian at $3 25 ℘ sack.

SALTPETRE—Is inactive at 10½c.@10¾c. for Crude, and 14c. for pure Refined, ℘ lb.

SEEDS—Have been generally quiet and less buoyant, including Clover at from 13½c.@14½c.; Rough Flax at $2 70@$2 85; Calcutta Linseed at $2 17½@$2 20 in Boston and New-York, gold; Timothy at $3 @$3 25 ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Continue in limited request, including Honduras Deer at 42½c.; San Juan at 38c.@40c.; Bolivar at 30c.@32½c.; Sisal at 44c.@40c.; Vera Cruz at 42½c.; Chagres at 42½c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello at 35c.@37c.; Para at 43c. gold, ℘ lb. Also Tampico Goat at 55c.; Matamoras at 55c.; Buenos Ayres at 33c.@36c.; Payta at 32c.@35c., gold, ℘ lb.; Curacoa at 40c.@55c., currency; Cape at 55c.@57½c., currency, and Madras at 50c.@55c., each.

SOAP—Is in good request, including Castile at 17½c.@19c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—Continue in quite moderate demand, including Mace at 90c.@95c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 86c.@88c.; Cassia at 51½c.@52c.; Cloves at 27c.@27½c.; Pepper at 23c.@24c.; Pimento at 20½c.@21c.; Ginger at 11c.@11½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been rather weak in price, on a moderately active trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,040 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14½c., and 390 boxes Havana, at 9½c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue inactive at 13½c.@15½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 73,000 lbs. Tallow at 12⅛c.@12½c.; 65,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@19½c., and 48,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@12c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have attracted more attention at buoyant prices, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1 05@$1 90; Hyson at from 85c.@$1 65; Young Hyson at 80c.@$1 75; Uncolored Japan at from 85c.@$1 20; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 65; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand has been moderate, partly for export, at uniform prices, including Kentucky Lugs at 8½c.@10½c.; Common Leaf at 10c.@13c.; Medium Leaf, 11½c.@14½c.; Good Leaf, 13½c.@16½c.; Fine Leaf, 15c.@18c.; Selections, 17c.@20c. ℘ lb. We quote *Seed Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6½c.@7½c. for old and 9½c.@12½c. for new; average lots, 18c.@30c., and 25c.@40c. for new; fine wrappers, 35c.@55c. for old and 45c.@60c. for new. New-York State fillers, 5½c.@7½c.; average lots, 8c.@20c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5½c.@6½c.; average lots, 9c.@16c.; wrappers, 12c.@40c. ℘ lb. *Havana*—Common, 75c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—I. cut, 80c.@85c.; II. cut, $1 07½@$1 12; average lots, 90c.@90½c. ℘ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco* thus—Black Work, Common and Medium, 17½c.@22c.; Good and Fine, 23c.@30c. Bright Work, Common and Medium, 25c.@45c.; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ℘ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 200 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@14c.; and 120 cases Seed Leaf at 14c.@17½c. ℘ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been inactive, including Arctic at 62½c.@65c.; Northwest Coast at 62½c.@65c.; South Sea at 85c.@87½c.; and Ochotsk at 86c.@90c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—The market has been quiet and nominal at 70c., in bond, ℘ gallon.

WOOL—There has been a fair inquiry for desirable grades, which have been offered rather sparingly, and quoted very firm and buoyant.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive, but quoted stronger. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 350 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℘ lb.; 7,500 bushels Wheat at 4d. ℘ bushel; and 1,400 boxes Cheese at 20s. ℘ ton. For other ports the engagements were unimportant.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A CLEAN GERMAN PROTESTant meat and pastry cook, a situation in a private family; understands French and English cooking, &c.; is a good bread baker, and can make all kinds of desserts, &c. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants the washing of a few ladies or gentlemen; would go out by the day; best reference. Call or address No. 572 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 117 West 19th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse; is also capable of taking charge of an infant; three years' reference from last place. Call for two days at 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND IRONer, a situation; can take the place of chambermaid and waitress, laundress, or to do housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 188 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; vegetables, fruits and flowers, greenhouse and hot-house, laying out of new grounds, No. 1 grape grower; can be well recommended. Address N. RAIL, Babylon, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced English gardener, married, without family, who thoroughly understands the business; satisfactory reference as to ability and capacity. Address J. M., No. 117 Prince st., New-York City.

A RESPECTABLE BOY, OF 15 YEARS of age, of good moral habits and best of reference, is anxious to serve his time to some business; or would be glad to get into a store or office; unexceptionable reference given. Call at or address No. 111 West 19th-st., rear.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—THE ADVERtiser, understanding the manufacturing of dress and mantle trimmings, would like to take the management of a manufacturer's business. Address B. B., Girard House.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO ACT AS agents for the Manhattan Company Operative Relief Association. Apply in person or by letter to LOTHAM, EMERY & CO., General Agents, No. 72 Cedar-st., New-York City.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND VIGORous canvasser of good address for a popular juvenile magazine. One residing in Brooklyn preferred. Address, with references, B. B. P., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron, and a boy, 12 to 16, to wait on door, the boy to board at home. Call Monday at No. 19 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield Vt.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LEASE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the lease of the property now occupied by him, No. 217 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I., and long known as Wright's Saloon. The situation is on the most central part of the most central and fashionable street of the city. The building is three stories. The ground floor is 125 feet by 40. The second story is divided into four rooms; the third floor is in one room, 60 feet by 40, free from posts or pillars, 12 feet in the clear, and the whole is lighted with gas. The lease expires March 31, 1872. The saloon is well and completely furnished as a thorough first-class saloon, and is now enjoying a large and profitable business, and with it will be sold all the furniture and utensils, which will be found in perfect order, and complete in every department. To any one wishing to purchase, to engage at once in a profitable business, well and securely established, the subscriber will, by showing his books, convince them that this is an opportunity rarely presented.

PAUL B. WRIGHT.

For further information, terms, &c., address

HENRY STAPLES,
Providence, R. I.

PROPOSALS.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Aug. 25, 1868.

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 31st instant, for the following articles, which must be of the very best quality, delivered immediately, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, subject to the usual inspection thereat. Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour named, at which time the proposals will be opened.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

1,600 pounds muriatic acid, 100 pounds nitric acid, 3,500 pounds sulphuric acid.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

1,000 pounds white lead in oil, 300 gallons Winter-strained sperm oil, 2,000 pounds "Prince's" metal to paint, 3 gallons copal varnish, 3 cross-cut and 3 rip saws, 1 dozen claw hammers, (cast-steel,) 6 oars, 8 feet; 1,000 official envelopes, buff; 1 gross lead pencils, "Faber's" Nos. 2 and 3; 1 dozen colored pencils, red and blue.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

306 feet (in 9 feet lengths) "Gum Suction Hose," of 2¼ inch diameter, of Benedict, Torrey & Twombly's patent combination hose. Couplings and baskets are to be furnished by the Government to the contractors to fit on hose.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms with further particulars to be had at this office.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster, United States Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING STAMPS FOR TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1868.

The time for receiving proposals for furnishing tobacco and cigar stamps, under the advertisement of Aug. 15, 1868, is extended to Sept. 20, 1868.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between JAMES STEWART and JOHN H. MASTERTON, under the firm name of JAMES STEWART & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES STEWART & CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.

The building business heretofore carried on by JAMES STEWART & CO., will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm name of JAMES STEWART & SON.

JAMES STEWART,
and GEORGE T. STEWART.

No. 82 HORATIO-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.

DRESSMAKING.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of the new Fall and Winter fashions for ladies and children's dress. Now at Nos. 473 and 838 Broadway, 134 Pierpont-st., Brooklyn, and all the other branches.

REMOVAL.—MISS K. RICE, DRESSMAKER, removed to 611 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' FALL BONNETS AND HATS THIS DAY, at L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 611 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Feathers and flowers; children's hats.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FIRE FLY, OR THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, George Holland, C. H. Rockwell, W. J. Leonard, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Decrogne, Luchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Affairs in Japan are reported to be in a very unsettled condition. The rebels have been driven to the north by the forces of the Mikado, and foreign troops still guard Yokohama.

M. ROCHEFORT, editor of *La Lanterne*, published in Paris, has again been condemned, and is this time sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment and fined 10,000 francs.

The inquest on the remains of the victims of the recent railroad disaster in Wales was commenced yesterday. But little was done, in consequence of the non-attendance of witnesses.

On Thursday the Sultan of Turkey paid a visit to Admiral FARRAGUT, on board his flagship, the *Franklin*. The usual courtesies were exchanged.

The wife of VICTOR HUGO died at Brussels on Wednesday.

GENERAL.

Gen. WOOL denies the story that he refused to shake hands with Gov. SEYMOUR, when they met in the cars on the way to attend the funeral of Gen. RUSSELL.

The Convention of Democrats, who refuse to support the regular nominee of that party for Congress in the Ninth District of Ohio, met on Thursday at Crestline, and nominated ROBERT LEE, of Crawford County, as their candidate.

Since the time expired for receiving cotton cases in the Court of Claims, a computation of the amount for which suit is entered reveals the fact that it is nearly one-half greater than all the Government got possession of, and that all the persons from whom it was taken were loyal.

A gentleman in Fair Haven, Conn., who a month since sent a draft for $250 to Maryland, heard nothing from it, and wrote to ascertain the cause. In reply he was told that the draft had not been received. An investigation was made, and the draft was found in a bank in this City, which had paid it on a forged endorsement, very much unlike the signature of the payee. It is supposed it was stolen from the mails by a postmaster in Maryland, who had charge of the office in the town adjoining the one in which the payee lived, and who has since absconded, on account of a series of mail robberies.

The Montreal *Moniteur* says that the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe has written a letter to the *curés* of St. Valérien and Milton, which was read in the churches of those villages, excommunicating such of their parishioners as would become the patients of some Protestant ministers, (who are doctors also,) and particularly of one ROUDIEZ.

At the recent election, the old trustees of the Congress and Empire Spring Companies, at Saratoga, were turned out and a new set put in, it is claimed by some kind of underhand practice. The result is that the old Board was dispossessed by some process of law, and the new Board took possession, only to be enjoined by the old Board. In this condition of things Col. W. R. JOHNSON, for many years the book-keeper of the Company, is "going it alone," while the two Boards of Trustees fight it out in the courts. The capital of the Company is $1,000,000, and it owns two of the leading springs at Saratoga, together with a glass factory for the making of bottles, &c.

A mulatto burglar named BROWN, was shot through the heart and instantly killed, in Janesville, Wis., on Tuesday night, by WILLIAM WATTS, whose dwelling the burglar was in the act of entering. BROWN was armed and had a bottle of chloroform in his pocket. WATTS was examined before the Police Justice and discharged.

The boll worm is reported to be ravaging the the cotton fields in the prairie and river counties of Mississippi. Planters in Lee, Chickasaw and adjoining counties, lose half their crops.

Gen. FRANK BLAIR has been invited to attend the Wisconsin State Fair during the last week in September, and has promised to be present if possible.

HORACE MAYNARD was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Tennessee Second District on Wednesday, by a small majority over BAUK and HOOPER, two opposing candidates. Unless a Conservative candidate comes out, there will probably be some independent Radical candidates.

CHARLES PECK, a wealthy Chicago merchant, who resides at Waukegan, is at present held in bonds of $25,000 to answer a charge of attempting to poison his invalid wife.

In Chicago a short time ago, the wife of BALTHAZAR TELL separated from her husband, and she has since been living with ELIAS JOHNSON. Early on Wednesday morning TELL threw some stones at the house in which they were living, when JOHNSON assaulted him with a hatchet, striking him on the head and back, inflicting wounds from which he is not expected to recover. JOHNSON is under arrest.

SAMUEL SMALL has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Pennsylvania Fifteenth District.

The Wilmington, Del., municipal election takes place on Tuesday next. The Republican candidate for Mayor is the present incumbent, Capt. VALENTINE, a brave Union soldier and a most respectable citizen. His Democratic opponent is Mr. FRANCIS BARRY.

HARRISON YOUNG, a colored man, was hanged on Friday, at Warwick Court-house, Va., for the murder of a Mr. WOOTEN, at that place, two years ago. He protested his innocence to the last, but declared that the guilty persons were the three whose punishment was recently commuted to imprisonment at hard labor for fifteen years. When the signal was finally given for the execution of YOUNG, the rope broke and he fell heavily to the ground. A new rope having been procured the sentence was carried out.

An incendiary fire in Beverly-street, Boston, yesterday morning, destroyed the wheelwright shop of J. T. CROFT, DANIEL DOHERTY's stable, H. G. SEALEY's stable and nail factory, B. & P. DOHERTY's stable, and G. H. DODGE's wheelwright shop. Mr. SEALEY's dwelling, on Mulford-street, was also damaged. The total loss is between $30,000 and $40,000, on which which there is an insurance of about one-half that amount.

Revenue Detective JAMES J. BROOKS, of Philadelphia, yesterday morning, with a detail of policemen, made a raid on the various illicit whisky distilleries in Richmond, and captured eleven men while engaged in attending the stills.

A Baltimore telegram reports that there are some prospects of getting a clue to the recent robbery of the People's Bank in that city.

Gen. GRANT is to spend a day or two with some friends in Chicago.

Our Havana correspondent mentions the decease of M. JUSTIN CAMPBELL, a French merchant residing in that city, who recently died of hydrophobia. Mr. CAMPBELL had been bitten slightly on the hand, about three months previous to the date of his decease.

The Tennessee State Senate on Thursday adopted a resolution appointing a committee to proceed at once to Washington to consult the President in regard to sending troops to that State.

The Democrats of the Illinois Second District have nominated AUGUSTUS M. HERRINGTON, of Kane County, for Congress.

The Chicago Board of Public Works, on Wednesday, passed a vote of thanks to the New-York Central Park Commissioners for the donation of two pair of swans for Lincoln Park.

The Canadian coasting regulations lately promulgated relieve cargo, unless in bond, from any examination between the ports of the Dominion.

Secretary McCULLOCH states that he is unaware of charges of any kind against Mr. ROLLINS.

Hon. F. W. BIRD, of Massachusetts, has published another pamphlet about the Hoosac Tunnel, called *The Last Agony of the Great Bore.*

The Western Social Science Association will meet for organization at Chicago on the 10th of November, about four weeks after the annual meeting of the parent society in Boston; and a general meeting of the American Social Science Association may be held at Chicago on the same week that the new society is organized.

The blind staggers is prevailing among the horses in some parts of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. All the remedies tried have proved useless.

The master masons held a regular meeting yesterday, and received reports indicative of their continued success in their eight-hour movement.

The Tammany General Committee met at their headquarters, Fourteenth-street, last evening, and made special arrangements for the pending campaign.

The Fenian Congress continued in session yesterday at Mozart Hall, and will sit again to-day. Its labors of the moment are devoted to creating a union between the scattered societies of the Brotherhood.

Judge BARNARD yesterday granted an order for the arrest of DANIEL H. HARKINS, of the Broadway Theatre, for contempt of Court in disobeying the injunction granted on Wednesday restraining him from representing the drama of "Foul Play." A motion to dissolve the injunction was also made by HARKINS' counsel and decision reserved.

The Board of Audit held its last session for the hearing of claims against the City and County yesterday. The Board ceases to exist on the 1st of September, and will meet on Monday next to render its final decisions. The hearing of the claims of DANIEL DEVLIN, deceased, and of WM. McKEAG was concluded yesterday and decisions reserved.

The remains of Mr. CHARLES L. ELLIOTT, the eminent artist, were conveyed yesterday from the National Academy of Design, in Twenty-third-street, to Green Wood for interment. A very large number of artists followed the body to the grave.

Cotton was dull, but steady, yesterday. Breadstuffs were much firmer, as a rule, on a fairly active business. Provisions were quiet without remarkable changes in values. Groceries were moderately dealt in. The Freight market was inactive.

In the line of family marketing a moderate demand was noted for most articles. Meats were generally a trifle easier in price, as were also several kinds of Fish, dairy Produce and seasonable Fruits and Vegetables.

Forgery or Falsehood?

The *World* is vehement on the subject of scoundrelism, the occasion being what are alleged to be "Radical forgeries on Southern statesmen." The TIMES is singled out by our contemporary as having been a party to willful misrepresentations of Southern extremists like WADE HAMPTON and HOWELL COBB; and we are notified that "to repeat them henceforth is to be guilty of a deliberate crime." To add emphasis to the charge an extract is printed from what purports to be a private letter from Mr. COBB, in which that unscrupulous politician is made unctuously to say: "Wearied with the bitter struggles of the past few years, my heart panted for peace, quiet and repose."

Now, we have no desire to do injustice to Mr. HAMPTON or Mr. COBB. Under any circumstances, party necessity affords no excuse for personal wrong; and certainly there is no justification for making public men responsible for words they never uttered. On the other hand, we have no inclination to be cajoled. We shall not discard as "Radical forgeries" the declarations of Democratic extremists, simply because they and their party are disturbed by the echo of their own words. The question is not what WADE HAMPTON wishes he had said, but what he did say; not how Mr. COBB would now be understood to have broken his "long self-imposed silence," but how he did break it. These are questions which call for something more than whining on the part of Mr. COBB or abuse on the part of the *World*. And as both are silent as to the specific "forgeries" of which they complain, we propose to show that the criticisms of the TIMES rest upon a foundation not to be shaken by vague denial.

First as to WADE HAMPTON. He is charged with having boasted that the three States which are still unreconstructed, and which will therefore be excluded from the November election, will nevertheless vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. He is also charged with having declared a purpose to insist that, so far as the South is concerned, the election shall be decided by white votes. These accusations are relied upon to justify the imputation of revolutionary designs, as revealed in the first instance in FRANK BLAIR's letter. The proof is in the following sentences from a speech delivered by Mr. HAMPTON at the Democratic meeting held in Union-square, in this City, after the nomination:

> "We can have no relief unless this great Democratic Party will come out and pledge itself that we shall have a fair election—that the white people of the South shall vote; and *I want you all to register an oath that when they do vote that these votes shall be counted, and if there is a majority of white votes, that you will place Seymour and Blair in the White House, in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them.* I only want to see the election fair, and if they do that, even with the incubus of black rule, we can carry the Southern States."

We quote from the report furnished by our own reporter, and need nothing more to explain the temper and tactics of the South Carolinian. We know that this at least is not a "Radical forgery," or a forgery of any kind. Whether Mr. HAMPTON employs the same language now, is quite another question. It is possible that he found his violence injuring the cause he intended to serve, and would fain affect moderation. But with this we have nothing to do. And we prefer the testimony of a non-partisan reporter to the denial of the partisan *World*.

Again, Mr. HAMPTON is cited as an exponent of the extreme Democracy, because of his own explanation of the part he played in the preparation of the platform. The reactionary feature of the document is that which substantially adopts the doctrine of the Blair letter, by pronouncing the Reconstruction acts "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." This feature Mr. HAMPTON claimed credit for in a speech delivered on his return to South Carolina, reported at length in the Charleston *News*. He is there represented not only as making the statement, but as glorifying himself for the service he had performed. So far as we have seen, he has nowhere publicly called in question the *News* report, which is an item in the catalogue of proofs branded generally by the *World* as "Radical forgeries."

How is it with HOWELL COBB? We have wronged him, the *World* protests, and a private letter is appealed to which really denies nothing. It merely complains that he has been misrepresented, his "words of peace and hope" having been distorted into "words of blood and revolution." Let us see whether any injustice has really been done the gentleman.

On the 3d instant we published long extracts from what was brought to us by the Southern Democratic press as an authorized report of Mr. COBB's speech at Atlanta. The report came through channels friendly to the speaker, and bears internal evidence of revision. In this speech we have these passages, and others like them:

> "I want to express it, and I urge it upon you, until there shall exist in the heart and soul of every son and daughter that walks and breathes her pure air, and lives upon her happy soil, this conviction, that these men of the North, these Chicago men, these men who call upon you to vote for GRANT and COLFAX, and that GRANT and COLFAX, who have indorsed these things, *are neither worthy of your vote, your respect, or your confidence*, much less of your kindness and hospitality. My friends, they are our enemies. I state it in cool and calm debate. * * * Enemies they were in war, enemies they continue to be in peace. In war we drew the sword and bade them defiance, in peace we gather up the manhood of the South, and raising the banner of constitutional equality, and gathering around it the good men of the North as well as the South, *we hurl into their teeth to-day the same defiance, and bid them come on to the struggle. We are ready for it if you are.* * * * O, Heaven! for some blistering words that I may write *infamy* upon the forehead of these men [applause;] that they may travel through earth *despised of all men and rejected of Heaven, scorned by the devil himself.* They may seek their final congenial resting-place under the mudsill of that ancient institution. * * I come to-day to present candidates, and invite every good and true man in Georgia to join with me in the good work. Come—if you have gone astray come back. The doors are wide open, wide enough, broad enough to receive every white man in Georgia, unless you should discover him coming to you creeping and crawling under the Chicago platform. *Upon them there should be no mercy.* They have dishonored themselves and sought to dishonor you. *Anathematize them. Drive them from the pale of social and political society.* Leave them to wallow in their own mire and filth. Nobody will envy them, and if they are never taken out of the gully until I reach forth my hand to take them up, they will die in their natural element. * * * Come one and all, and let us snatch the old banner from the dust, *give it again to the breeze, and, if needs be, to the God of battles*, and strike one more honest blow for constitutional liberty."

Such are Mr. COBB's "words of peace and hope," as chronicled by his neighbors. Will the *World* assume the responsibility of saying that they are "Radical forgeries"? Does Mr. COBB himself acknowledge or repudiate them? If he did not utter them, how is it that not a single Southern journal has so stated, while dozens of journals—in Georgia and elsewhere—have printed the speech with strong expressions of approval? And if he did utter them, is it surprising that the North regards them as "words of blood and revolution," in their spirit fiendish, and in their tendency most mischievous.

The Internal Revenue Imbroglio.

The quarrel about appointments which embarrasses the administration of the Internal Revenue act is the best possible illustration of the badness of our civil service system, and of the folly which rejected the Tax bill, as originally presented by Mr. SCHENCK. That bill proposed the only proper course—the organization of the Internal Revenue branch as an independent bureau, with its Commissioner as the responsible head. Under that plan unity of purpose would have been secured, a guarantee would have been furnished for the selection of competent subordinates, and the revenue would have profited accordingly.

The effect of rejecting the plan is seen in the present disgraceful condition of affairs, brought about by the evident anxiety of the President and his Secretary of the Treasury to use the internal revenue machinery in the interest of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The curse of the system which Congress endeavored to amend was found in the facilities it afforded for prostitution to the basest personal and partisan purposes. The revenue became the prey of the men who should have been its guardians, and a service in which integrity and capacity ought to be the only standard became the refuge of knaves and incapables. The country was scandalized as well as plundered by its servants. The immediate responsibility was divisible between the Executive and the Senate; but the great first cause of the evil arose out of the controlling power of partisanship in the matter of appointments and removals.

The Tax scheme as enacted undoubtedly achieves some reforms. Honestly and efficiently administered, it might be expected to produce an ample revenue, and at the same time to extend increased consideration to business interests. But what is the result? The whole system is disorganized. The measure designed to protect the revenue is for the time rendered practically null and void by a squabble about appointments. The position of Mr. ROLLINS himself is unfortunate. His conditional resignation introduces an element of uncertainty at a period when concentration of force is desirable. But the more serious difficulty is in regard to the appointments under the act. Had the Commissioner been empowered, as he should have been, to organize the service with exclusive reference to efficiency, it would have escaped the intermeddling of Mr. McCULLOCH, who, when patronage is concerned, is the *alter ego* of Mr. JOHNSON. As it is, the Commissioner can but recommend; the Secretary appoints. And as the former selects Republicans, while the latter, doing the work of the Democrats, wants only Democratic officers, the service is brought to a stand still.

The proposal of compromise attributed to the Secretary, makes the case worse. He is willing, it is said, to divide the patronage with Mr. ROLLINS, with one-half assigned to Republicans and the other to Democrats. We are told that this may be the end of the contest. If it be, it will fasten indelibly the charge of gross partisanship upon the Secretary, and will teach Congress the hopelessness of any plan of reform which is subject to his discretion. The Commissioner may be influenced by a partisanship in his selections. That is not improbable. The presumption is, however, that the question of fitness also enters into his choice; while on the Secretary's side the only thing apparent is a determination to make duty subordinate to partisanship.

The whole controversy is humiliating. But it will not be without benefit if it add strength to the movement for civil service reform, and stimulate Congress to make internal revenue administration as far as possible independent. What the service wants is able, faithful officers; and these it cannot have so long as the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, may obstruct business in behalf of a political party.

The State of Affairs in France—The Programme of the Opposition.

It is evident that the state of public feeling in France is the cause of great anxiety to the Imperial Government. We need not refer to the unprecedented success of *La Lanterne*, a journal characterized by the most uncompromising hostility toward the rule of NAPOLEON, or to the stringent application of the Press laws by which it was suppressed and its editor subjected to heavy penalties. The fact that M. ROCHEFORT's vigorous attacks on the Government so rapidly attained an enormous circulation, was not in itself a very alarming symptom. The Emperor himself, it is said, was willing to let *La Lanterne* alone, but too many important personages in the Napoleonic official *entourage* had been wounded by M. ROCHEFORT's biting epigrams, and their interests demanded the suppression of the audacious journal. But the general tone of the French non-official Press, and the determined opposition to the Government candidates that is being organized throughout the country, in anticipation of the approaching elections, are more serious matters. Not only does there exist a considerable amount of brooding dissatisfaction with the foreign policy of the Empire, which burdens France with the expense of a gigantic army without effectually asserting that military supremacy in Europe, for which Frenchmen are willing to pay dearly, but there is evidently a growing discontent, especially among the inhabitants of the large cities, with the repressive principles on which the existing system of Government is based. Every day the cry becomes louder for greater freedom of discussion both in the Chambers and in the Press, and every day the vexatious interference of Government in elections is more vehemently denounced. In vain do the organs of Government attempt to excite odium against all who ask for a greater measure of freedom by describing them as in league with "the party of anarchy." That cry is worn out. The "party of anarchy" never showed greater signs of weakness in France than at present. It has even ceased to serve as a bugbear wherewith to frighten order-loving citizens into support of the Government.

The real nature of the popular movement which seems to cause so much uneasiness to the Government is fully set forth in a remarkable article in a recent number of the *Journal des Débats*, signed by M. PREVOST PARADOL. What he insists on is, that the first object to be aimed at is freedom of electoral choice. As long as the Government persists in giving its active support to official candidates, and in throwing obstacles in the way of all others, he urges that an opposition should be organized on the same terms, and that all minor differences among opposition candidates should be sunk in order to obtain a numerical strength for the Opposition in the Assembly sufficient to make that body a really representative tribunal and not a mere instrument for registering the decrees of the Emperor. In fact, he consideres freedom of election, and the attainment of something approaching representative government to be of paramount importance. This once attained, then let the political and religious questions which are now in abeyance, be brought forward for discussion. "Before disputing on the questions to be decided, let us constitute the tribunal which is to decide upon them," is his watchword.

It is easy to see that this newly sprung up and yet widespread determination to secure a greater measure of representative government must give cause for great anxiety to the Emperor. The consolidation of all the different elements of hostility to the Empire, upon a basis such as that hinted at by M. PARADOL, would be the greatest danger he has had yet to encounter. And yet nothing could be more likely to effect such a result than the suppression of opposition journals, and the illegitimate interference of Government authorities in support of official candidates.

The Food Question in England—Its Present Aspect.

The news by the *Cuba*, bringing English papers of the 15th inst., confirms the telegram published by us last week, that on Wednesday, the 11th, rains had fallen. They were continued into the 12th, and were quite general throughout the Kingdom, excepting in the south of England. In Scotland they were severe. It had cleared on the 12th, and grouse shooting had commenced—the 12th being the day for it—on all the moors except where danger from fire to the dried herbage prevented the sport.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS, of Liverpool, in their circular of the 14th inst., thus announce this fortunate episode in the weather: "Wednesday night and yesterday we had fine refreshing rains, which are already, with a cooler temperature, exercising a beneficial influence on the pastures and those root crops which had made anything like progress, *but a large area will have to trust to transplanting and resowing, which is doubtful in its results*" In the monthly agricultural report for Peebleshire to the 10th August, published in the Edinburgh *Scotsman*, this view is confirmed: "Most of the crop (referring to the roots) is now past improvement from rain." It is possible, however, if the earth shall become thoroughly saturated with rains, to save a portion of the pasturage and root crop for use this season, but this boon seems scarcely to be expected.

The papers by this arrival contain the most interesting speculations as to the extent and effects of the drought, some of which we published Thursday and the day before, and they have doubtless attracted attention. The article referred to in the *Scotsman* is only valuable as presenting an unbiassed statement applicable probably to adjoining counties, although Mr. SANDERSON, the able agricultural correspondent of the London *Times*, presented evidence from Scotland, in his letter published by us Wednesday, of a very opposite character. The *Scotsman* says:

> "The crops having ripened very equally, the greater part is either ready or nearly ready for cutting, and with dry weather a fortnight would suffice to place the great bulk in the barn-yard. *The reports regarding the yield are very unsatisfactory. There are very few fields, if any, that can be said to reach an average, while the great bulk are unusually deficient.*"

The *Mark Lane Express*, of the 10th August, thus expresses itself:

> "Almost everywhere this new corn seems to surpass expectation, but as it is only in wheat that we feel confidence as to its yield and weight, a continued heavy decline has been felt to be *unreasonable*; and, according to our anticipations, it has given place to a reaction in several towns to the extent of about 2s., though some localities have not experienced the benefit, and write things worse."

The London *Mercantile Gazette* of the 15th, referring to the decline in the price of wheat from January, which it erroneously fixes at 20s. per quarter, says:

> "*This decline is certainly in favor of the country*, but the downward movement in the quotations has been arrested, wheat having this week advanced from 2s. to 3s. per quarter. Evidently the farmers in England will not sell their present magnificent crop under 60s. per quarter. Considering that old stocks are completely exhausted, and that consumption will take off every bushel brought forward, we consider that they are perfectly justified in resisting depressed markets."

Since the 1st of September last the English imports of wheat have exceeded those of the corresponding period in 1866-7, by 7,923,809 cwt., while of flour they declined to the extent of 451,401 cwt. Their exports of wheat show an increase of 276,836 cwt., and of flour 3,556 cwt.

The number of vessels laden with grain now on passage to the United Kingdom is stated at 500, and that number is represented to be increasing, so that ample supplies of produce will be imported during the remainder of the year. There is, therefore, as the *Mercantile Gazette* remarks, "no reason whatever to apprehend a scarcity of food or a return to high prices, but it is placed beyond a doubt that we shall ship every ounce of gold that we may import in exchange for food."

And yet, in the face of this large supply, Indian corn advanced in Liverpool Thursday to 35s. 6d., and, as we before predicted, will probably reach 40s. before the season is over. Freight for 40,000 bushels new wheat was engaged Thursday. It has doubtless been observed that 150,000 bushels of the new crop left Chicago and Milwaukee on Wednesday. The advance in wheat and corn in England is the best commentary which can be made on the extravagant estimate of Mr. SANDERSON of the wheat crop of the Kingdom for this year. He says:

> "Taking the wheat yield in England at the high, I may say unprecedented, average of thirty-four bushels per acre, and estimating the area under wheat to be 100,000 acres over last or ordinary years, and allowing one bushel per acre for the extra weight of grain of two pounds per bushel, the wheat yield of 1868 will exceed that of 1867 by 4,671,285 quarters, and that of ordinary years by 2,472,974 quarters."

The *Encyclopedia Britannica* for 1860 supposes that the average yield is twenty-six and three-quarters bushels, or seven and a quarter bushels per acre under Mr. SANDERSON's estimate; but this writer leaves out of view the admitted fact that the crop consists of Fall and Spring wheat; that the former only had acquired such strength of root from early planting as to enable it to withstand the drought; that the grain, even the best of it, is flinty, and consequently smaller in bulk; that the Spring wheat, which is extensively sown on light lands such as can be plowed in Spring, has been extensively plowed in; and that the Fall wheat, on light soils, has partially failed.

The London *Daily News*, in an interesting article, connects together the questions of food and politics, with the admission that "there is no necessity to exaggerate the *political* importance of a good harvest;" and adds: "The peculiar circumstances of the next election would give *legitimately* cause for anxiety, were any exceptional depression to have seized the popular mind. Hunger never reasons, it simply resolves. Hungry men cannot stay to be convinced, for they must be fed." And the editor congratulates the public that they have ample crops, and that there is no deficiency elsewhere. "The decline, (in wheat,") said the *Mercantile Gazette*, "is certainly in favor of the country." It would be unkind in us to examine too critically how far what is alleged with respect to the extent of the crops is due to what is for the interests of the Kingdom in its politics and finances. Many markets have been swept at low prices, while the impression prevailed that English crops, which will never be measured, were ample. Imports will make up for the deficiency, and the voter will be ignorant, as he eats his loaf, to what quarter of the world its production is due.

MINOR TOPICS.

That most ancient Democratic politician, AMOS KENDALL, thinks that in case GRANT is elected and the Southern State Governments are upheld, the whites of the South will again rise in rebellion. In a very long letter he has written to a Democratic meeting he says:

> "Attempt to sustain these negro (Southern) Governments by force, and you reduce the proscribed white men to despair. Your army, instead of being reduced, must be doubled. The taxes, instead of being diminished, must be increased. If Congress cannot (as they have not) prevent an increase of our frightful national debt in times of peace, what mountains must be added to it by a renewal of war? And in the anarchy which must ensue what is to become of our republican institutions?"

It seems by this, that in case of GRANT's election, the ex-Confederates of the South will rise against the present State Governments; and it seems, by FRANK BLAIR's letter, that in case of SEYMOUR's election, the United States Army will be employed to overthrow these State Governments. The Democratic leaders threaten war in any event. But there will not be the slightest danger after GRANT's election.

If a colored member of the Georgia Legislature were to rise in his place, and move that all the white members be declared ineligible—if he were to assert the supremacy of the colored race, and declare the whites to be possessed of an ignorant and servile nature, the majority of them not knowing what the Constitution and laws were—if he were to assert that no change of administration could make rebel whites the political equals of loyal blacks—if he were to deny the right of white men to sit in the Legislature and make laws for the colored race—we should be inclined to accuse him of not understanding himself in all respects. But when a white Confederate member of the Georgia Legislature got up the other day, and moved that all his colored fellow-members be declared ineligible for membership—when he proclaimed white supremacy and black servility—when he asserted that blacks had no right to take part in making laws applicable to whites, &c., &c.—we fear it would have been considered impertinent for any one to accuse him of not owning a watch by which he could tell the time of day.

During the past Summer Admiral FARRAGUT has been entertaining half the monarchs of Europe. The King of Italy, the King of Belgium, the King of Prussia, (if we remember rightly,) the Prince of Wales, and we don't know how many other first-chop royalties, have dined and wined, and danced and hobnobbed with the great naval hero of America. But now, most wonderful of all, we hear by cable that the Sultan has visited the Admiral on board his flagship, and has there been entertained. The liberalism which ABDUL-AZIZ has lately manifested is truly shocking to all good Mussulmans.

It appears that President JUAREZ emphatically denies the existence of any negotiations with our Government for the sale of the Northern States of Mexico. We have no doubt of the literal truth of his denial. But we do not suppose he will deny the opening of negotiations that will give us practical control of Sonora and Sinaloa, and secure us a free port on the Gulf of California.

The Republicans of Maine are wide-awake for the forthcoming State election. We hear of immense meetings and active canvassing in all parts of the State. We hear of the ablest speakers delivering the most stirring speeches to the most enthusiastic audiences. We hear of Democratic secessions and Republican gains. We hear the most positive assurances, not only of the election of CHAMBERLAIN, but of a Republican vote that will confound the calculations of the Democracy.

Another of those horrible scenes at the gallows, which are of too frequent occurrence in this country, occurred at Warwick Court-house, Virginia, on Friday, when a negro was executed for the murder of a white man. After having made his last prayer and protested for the last time that he was innocent of the crime imputed to him, the drop fell, the rope broke, and the half-strangled wretch fell to the ground. He was speedily restored to consciousness, another rope procured, and the man was finally strangled to death. This horrible sight was witnessed by about two hundred persons, most of them colored. The effect produced upon them by an exhibition of inhuman barbarity certainly could not have been beneficial. If men must be executed to satisfy the law, the work should at least be done in the speediest manner possible, and any hangman who is guilty of torturing his victim as YOUNG was tortured, should be held to a strict accountability. It would have been a simple matter for the hangman in this instance to have so tested his rope as to have assured himself that it was fit for the purpose for which it was intended.

NAPOLEON's quarrel with *Figaro* has resulted in *Figaro* getting warning of a fate similar to that suffered a fortnight ago by the *Lanterne*. The sale of *Figaro* in the streets of Paris has been prohibited; and if this slight punishment do not induce it to mend its style, its editor (VILLEMESSANT) will doubtless be taken in hand by the Sixth Chamber for inciting hatred against the Emperor, and sentenced to three months or six months' imprisonment, like poor ROCHEFORT. The *Figaro* is a light, sprightly, gossippy journal, whose corps of writers embodies nearly all the wits of Paris. It has heretofore paid little attention to political affairs, but has been almost exclusively given up to the more lively chronicles of Parisian life. A short time ago it stood high in the Emperor's grace, and one day, after it had published an account of the extraordinary genius and Napoleonic intellect of the youthful Prince Imperial, the Emperor sent for the writer and conferred upon him marks of his high favor, among others a gold penholder, set with diamonds. But since the new Press law. *Figaro*, as well as some other journals, fell into the mistake of fancying that they had some liberty of criticism and some freedom to speak of public personages and political affairs. They are being taught better.

It was through the aid of the thousands of rebel soldiers, guerrillas and bushwhackers who made tracks for the Territory of Montana after the crushing out of PRICE's army, that the Democrats carried the recent election there. A letter from the Territorial capital, giving some account of the election, shows that it was carried on with fighting and "jawing," with bowie-knives and whisky, in a style rather wilder than ordinary on the frontier. One brief passage we quote, to show how parties were divided:

> "The Democratic band played 'Dixie,' the 'Bonnie Blue Flag,' and 'Maryland,' and the rebel yell which arose at these strains was indeed stirring. Men shouted and screamed, danced and sung, and hugged one another, and even rolled in the dust in their excitement. An old soldier who stood by me said, 'It's the same old yell; I heard it at Gettysburg and Antietam.' The Republican band gave them 'Yankee Doodle' for 'Dixie,' and the 'Star Spangled Banner' for the 'Bonnie Blue Flag,' and every Union man cheered for U. S. GRANT and the Union, and so loudly too that the groans from the rebel throats did not drown them."

The Democratic opposition to the Republicans who propose the honorable payment of a debt created by the leaders of the Democratic Party, is certainly a remarkable example of back-handed roguery.

From the reports of Mr. HARRIS and Dr. MOREAU MORRIS for the Board of Health, on the subject of diseased meat, it seems that, though a great many excellent precautions are being taken on all the roads, at *abattoirs* and in the markets, there are chances that bad meat may find its way into consumption; for the disease grows slowly and shows itself suddenly, so that healthy-looking animals may be really on the point of giving way. In this case, of course, the best remedy is a sharp lookout on the part of those who have to cook and eat beef. The horses also are beginning—as in Brooklyn—to be attacked with an *influenza* of some sort—and this two must probably wear itself out. As regards the diseased meat, people will be no worse for the exercise of the two virtues of caution and abstinence, for the next month or six weeks.

Those German Schuetzenfests are very grand and creditable affairs—and successful affairs too—save in *one* respect, they don't pay. Our own Fest left a *deficit* of $6,000; and we now see that the imperial Fest of Vienna expended 100,000 florins more than it received. Still, the managers have their compensations. In bringing North and South Germany together they can assert that they made both ends meet handsomely enough. Then there are the two great memorable facts of the occasion—Kaiser FRANCIS JOSEPH firing his rifle with the rest at the target, and Baron BEUST making the *fatherlandish* oration which wound up the Pan-Germanic festival. These two items alone are well worth 100,000 florins, and the Viennese, no doubt, consider their account square, in which case nobody else has a right to object.

We publish in another column a letter from Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, to the New-York Citizens' Association, indorsing the plan proposed by the Commission of Charities and Correction to facilitate emigration to the West, and promising his hearty coöperation in the effort. If properly carried out, the plan proposed by the Commission will be productive of the best results. It will enable laboring men to transfer their energies from the over-crowded cities of the Eastern seaboard to the broad grain fields of the West, where, labor being in greater demand, they can rise above the poverty that depresses them here. The plan is not so much to render pecuniary aid as to give those who wish to emigrate correct and practical information in regard to the West, the place where labor is in greatest demand, and the means of getting there. As a practical movement for the benefit of workingmen, it deserves to be successful.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

OPERA BOUFFE.

Precisely as the musical public returns to New-York, Mr. BATEMAN finds his "houses" increasing. The strangers necessarily go to Niblo's. It is the place and the entertainment of which they have heard, and necessarily, too, they take away with them a pleasant recollection of the enjoyment they have had provided for them—a pleasure—as Mr. BATEMAN gives it—not pretentious, but perfect. The house last evening was the best of the season. The performance, as a matter of course, justifies this. Any variation in the attendance is simply a question of the weather. If it be hot, people prefer to stay at home. If the weather is moderate, they go to BATEMAN's opera bouffe. The campaign at Niblo's lasts until October or November, and of course with "Barbe Bleue," which is a success of the clearest character. The success, indeed, is so complete that Mr. BATEMAN has nothing whatever to do with a large proportion of the company with which he made the success of opera bouffe in New-York last year. We all remember TOSTEE and the admirable trio who gave vitality to all the intrigues against the "Grande Duchesse." At present these ladies and gentlemen have nothing whatever to do. Mr. BATEMAN, therefore, proposes to present them to other publics. The tour will be to the Theatre Royal, Montreal, Aug. 31, one week; Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton, one week; Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, two weeks, (Sept. 14 to 26;) Milwaukee, one week; St. Louis, (Olympic Theatre,) Oct. 5 to 17; Cincinnati, (National Theatre,) two weeks. The artists taken by Mr. BATEMAN are, Mlles. Tostée, Lambele, Rose, Fontanges, Mathilde, Cadie and de Laruelle. The gentlemen are, Messrs. Decré, Leduc, Lagrithoul, Duchesne, Hamilton, Guidon, Daron and Marage. The chorus will consist of twenty male and fourteen female voices. Mr. BIRGFELD is the *chef d'orchestra*, the stage manager, Mr. BECKAR; and the prompter, Mr. AURIEZE. The smallest things have not been neglected by Mr. BATEMAN. In addition to the extraordinary force already mentioned, he takes with him two hairdressers, one chief costumer, four assistant costumers, one chief stage carpenter and two "property" men. The intention—liberal and hazardous—is to present opera bouffe elsewhere as it has been presented here, and with none of the curtailment and meanness which usually characterizes an incursion into the Provinces and our neighboring cities. The company leaves to-day.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 28.

REVENUE MATTERS.

JOHN HOGAN, BART. ABLE, and other Democratic leaders in Missouri, have written to the President, requesting him to heed the advice of MONTGOMERY BLAIR in matters pertaining to that State, and to give him absolute control of the appointment of Missouri Revenue officers. It is probable that the request will be ceded.

Commissioner ROLLINS has decided that, as the proper court in Pennsylvania refused to administer the oath of office to JOHN P. O'NEILL, lately appointed United States District-Attorney by the President, and continues to recognize GILPIN, the old incumbent, he is also compelled to recognize him, and will continue to transact the business of the Revenue Bureau through him.

The time for opening bids to furnish revenue stamps to the Revenue Bureau has been extended to the 20th of September. The various bank note companies in the country are bidding for the work. The samples have been prepared at the printing division of the Treasury Department, and are now in possession of Commissioner ROLLINS. By these samples the bidders make their estimates as to price, quality of paper, time of delivery, &c. It is said that the method of attaching the stamp to the package in a peculiar manner has been designed by a clerk in one of the Departments, for which he has filed a caveat, and that he designs hereafter to take a patent and claim a royalty through an assignee.

It is now considered quite probable that the deadlock in the appointment of Revenue Supervisors will come to an end next week, by the mutual acceptance on the part of Secretary McCULLOCH and Commissioner ROLLINS of the compromise frequently hinted at, of appointing a Democrat and Republican alternately. This compromise was originally suggested by the President to Secretary McCULLOCH, and the latter in turn suggested it to Mr. ROLLINS. In view of the pledges made by him to the Finance and Ways and Means Committees, Mr. ROLLINS wrote to Gen. SCHENCK and Senator SHERMAN regarding the matter, and from them, it is understood, received advice to accept the proposition. As there are twenty-five appintments to be made, it is evident that there cannot be an equal division.

COLORED VOTES.

One of the Seymour and Blair Clubs of this city has been somewhat taken back by the receipt of a letter from a colored man in North Carolina, asking if the votes of his race will be received for their candidates. It was referred to the Executive Committee of the Club without debate.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 28.

GEN. ROSECRANS AND THE REBEL GENERALS.

Gen. ROSECRANS returned to Washington this evening and resumed his quarters at Willard's Hotel. Much anxiety having been expressed in regard to the object of his visit to Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs. He was, soon after his arrival here, asked various questions on that subject, all of which he answered readily and frankly. His responses showed that his purpose had been misstated in some of the letters furnished to the Press by correspondents at the Springs, while in others there was, to say the least, exaggerated accounts concerning him. So far from his having been sent thither on a political mission, or of having acted in conformity with the advice of friends after consultation with them, the visit was of his own conception and undertaken for his own personal satisfaction, to ascertain from representative men of the South, whether there were any obstacles in the way of peace between that section of the country and the North. He was satisfied that the power which organized and sustained the Confederacy for four years against the gigantic efforts of the United States Government to suppress the rebellion, could exercise great influence in restoring peace, order and stability everywhere, and at the same time promote all the material interests of the country. He was received by Gen. LEE and other prominent Southern soldiers with marked cordiality. In all their personal conversations they were frank and unreserved, and their conversations were mainly with reference to advancing the common interests, irrespective of the causes which, for a time, divided the North and South, and resulted in the Reconstruction acts of Congress. Gen. ROSECRANS says that his visit was satisfactory, and that the temper and tone of those Southerners was worthy of patriotic appreciation, and that there is no authority for the statements that he intends to issue an address, signed by those with whom he has been in conference. As his visit was for the purpose of ascertaining for himself their feelings and views, he does not know that any publication from him is required or may become necessary. The propriety of any such course rests exclusively with himself.

Gen. ROSECRANS, after receiving further instructions from the State Department to govern him in his acts as Minister to Mexico, will leave Washington for Brown County, Ohio, to see his family.

CUSTOM-HOUSE EMPLOYES.

A. F. RANDALL, special agent of the Treasury, will leave Washington within a few days, under instructions from the Department, to visit the different ports of the Northern frontier, extending from Pennsylvania to Vermont, with a view to the reorganization and reduction of the force employed in the Custom-houses at those ports.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following storekeepers were appointed to-day in the Internal Revenue service:

Shepherd N. Spaulding, of Bradford County, Penn.; Martin A. Ammerman, Columbia County, Penn.; Ephram W. Elwell, Columbia County, Penn.; George W. Porter, Green County, Penn.; Samuel F. Primrose, Richmond, Va.; S. G. Branch, Virginia.

The following appointments of gaugers were made: John B. Lockwood, Thirty-second District New-York; Henry C. Plummer, First District New-York; Charles E. Dunham, Third District Massachusetts; Charles Crook, Fourth District New-Jersey; Latimer B. Tyler, Second District Illinois; Wm. W. Drake, Third District New-Jersey; Chas. Chamberlain, Fifth District New-Jersey; Chas. E. Pease, Sixth District Kentucky; G. H. Faulkner, Third District Tennessee; S. F. Cuyler, Second District Pennsylvania; Henry M. Baker, Fourth District Massachusetts; Daniel Smart, Jr., Seventh District Massachusetts; J. Irving Barns, Ninth District New-York.

The Internal Revenue Office has decided that where one party was clearly authorized to transact business under the former Internal Revenue law, and was doing business at the time of the passage of the act of July 30, 1868, and the other party was not so authorized, the former will be deemed to have priority, if within a reasonable time he takes the proper steps to comply with the additional requirements imposed by the new act.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

JAMES B. CAMPBELL, Esq., who came hither from Charleston, S. C., with the petition of Conservative citizens, setting forth the disturbed condition of the State, and asking for military protection, was received with cordiality by the President and Secretary SCHOFIELD, who sympathize with the object of his mission. They referred him to the recent orders to Gens. BUCHANAN and MEADE, and to the opinion of the Attorney-General in that connection, but said nothing further could be done unless an emergency should arise requiring official interposition. The Sixth Regiment of Infantry will, however, be concentrated at Charleston as a precautionary measure.

COUNTERFEIT SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.

It is stated at the Treasury Department that no counterfeit seven-thirty notes have been presented for redemption or conversion for several months, the last presentation of a counterfeit note, which was then detected, being in December last. No conversions have been made of any notes since Aug. 1, excepting those which were in transit on or before that date. Should there be at any time a counterfeit bond presented, it is regarded at the Department as certain that it would readily be detected, as practical instructions have been given to the clerks who have charge of the business relating to the bonds of that description to give the utmost attention and scrutiny to all notes presented for conversion and redemption.

GEN. MEADE.

Major-Gen. MEADE has arrived in this city from Georgia, and was at the War Department for several hours to-day in conversation with Secretary SCHOFIELD. He will leave Washington to-night on a short visit to Pennsylvania, returning again to this city in a few days.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has transmitted to the local offices of the Greenleaf, St. Peter and Winnebago City Land Districts, in Minnesota, lists of lands which have been heretofore appropriated by the Secretary of the Interior as inuring to that State for railroad purposes. The lists embrace an aggregate of 373,324 acres.

EMIGANTS IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Whig* of to-day says:

"Some forty odd persons, originally from Holland, but more recently from Michigan, where there is a large Dutch settlement, arrived in this city yesterday on their way to Amelia County, where they will purchase lands, already set apart for them, and settle. This is the fruit of negotiations that we have heretofore spoken of between Rev. Mr. VAN RAALTE and Gen. IMBODEN, and is but the beginning of what we may expect in the same way."

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Major-Gen. W. Barry, Colonel Second Artillery, has been ordered to repair to this city, and report in person to the Secretary of War. Brevet Major Wm. Russell, Jr., Fourth Cavalry, has been assigned to duty at the headquarters of the Department of Louisiana.

THE TURF.

The Narragansett Park Meeting—Review of the Racing.

The recent inauguration meeting of the Narragansett Park Turf Association, just terminated, was one of extraordinary success, alike in the unusual excellence of the racing, its admirable and satisfactory management, and the brilliant and extensive patronage it received. The course itself is confessedly the finest and most perfect in the United States, no labor or expense having been spared in its construction, as may be judged from the circumstance that every particle of the soil used in its construction was thoroughly sifted, so as to free it completely from small stones or pebbles. The trainers, who had their stables at this meeting, were unanimous in their praise of its excellence, as well as of the unequaled stable accommodation which they were provided with. On the extent and architectural beauties of the grand stand we have already enlarged, and need only observe that, in the very complete refreshment rooms in connection with it, no intoxicating liquors of any description are permitted to be sold.

The race that inaugurated the first regular race meeting in New-England, was characterized by a remarkable incident. It was the Hopeful Stakes for two-year olds, and was won by Mr. MORRIS' brown colt by imported *Eclipse*, out of an *Arlington* mare, in 1:17¼; the fastest time, at the distance (three-quarters of a mile,) on record. The winner is a very handsome, racing-like colt, of fine size and substance, and from the easy manner in which he achieved his victory, as well as the remarkably quick time he did it in, he seems certain, provided he trains on, to distinguish himself on the turf in his future career. In graceful recognition of the colt's first victory on this course, Mr. MORRIS named him *Narragansett*, and he was purchased the same day by a gentleman of this City for the alleged sum of $10,000; a price at which we do not think he was by any means dear, as his new owner, on the last day of the meeting won a stake with him worth $1,550. Unfortunately the colt has few engagements in two and three-year old stakes, for, having been bred and brought up on Mr. MORRIS' estate in Maryland, he did not discover the colt's merits until too late to enter him for the most important stakes at Jerome Park and Saratoga. His dam was never trained, although a fine looking, and well-bred mare; she has now two colts, a yearling and a two-year old, by *Prophet*, but having bred such a magnificent colt to *Eclipse*, she will be put to him again. Mr. MORRIS gave the gentleman who purchased the colt in question, and who is forming a first-class stud in this vicinity, having purchased four yearlings by *Censor*, of Mr. J. S. WATSON, the refusal of the mare and her colts. The winner of the Saratoga Stakes, Col. MCDANIELS' *Oakleaf*, was one of the two defeated ones in the Hopeful Stake, but we must, in justice, state that the filly was not herself, having sprung a curb, and showed perceptible signs of lameness in the race.

The defeat of *Stonewall Jackson*, the redoubtable gray son of *Lightning*, in the handicap, for which he was a very strong favorite, created a great sensation. We think the true reason of his defeat was want of condition, and in saying so, we do not wish to detract in the slightest degree from the merit of the winner's (*Climax*) victory. *Climax* is a wonderfully good horse, and next to *Fleetwing*, the best son of *Balrownie*. He possesses an extraordinary turn of speed, and showed his surprising capacity for carrying weight at Jerome Park, when with 148¼ pounds up, he run a mile in 1:48¼; a performance without a parallel in this country. If *Climax* had been in the hands of a clever turfman, instead of a gentleman who only runs him occasionally for his own amusement, and trains him in private, he would have made his name distinguished in the history of the American turf. In the race in question a singular incident occurred, in the breaking of the bridle rein, (and which was noticed in our report of the contest,) and the victory was accomplished under most difficult circumstances, reflecting equally as much credit on the skill and coolness of the jockey as on the horse. In the three-year-old race, the Providence Stake, *General Duke* gave another proof of what a really good horse he is, for he galloped away from his four opponents with consummate ease; for although Mr. SANFORD's filly, *La Polka*, ran as fast as he did for a mile, she could not stay the distance.

The defeat of *Climax* on the second day caused a profound sensation, for his success seemed to his sanguine backers a moral certainty, for it was over a distance (mile and a quarter) at which he has ever been considered invincible. But they overlooked the fact that the four-year-old filly *Sleety* was in the race, and that she also was a remarkably speedy mare over that distance, as she had proved previously at Saratoga, and Rensselaer Park just before. Dr. WELDON, the trainer of *Sleety*, was remarkably sweet on his filly's chance, and candidly declared that she would win. The result showed that his judgment was sound, for although the finish between the filly and *Climax* was a remarkably close and brilliant one, the judges' fiat was in her favor by a head only.

The race for the Rhode Island Cup was productive of intense excitement, for although the defection of *Lancaster*, the Saratoga Cup winner, who had gone amiss, had considerably detracted from the interest felt in this race, yet the meeting of *Fanny Cheatham*, *Onward*, *Red Dick* and *General Yorke* was regarded with deep interest. Capt. MOORE's beautiful filly was the favorite in the betting, which was very heavy, closely pressed by *Onward*, who had a strong party of backers, while *General Yorke* was in such low estimation that in many pools of $500 he only brought $20. *Onward* was the first horse beaten, (for *Red Dick* was really never in the race,) and the issue was left to the favorite and *General Yorke*. The latter won the race, but we think that the filly lost the race by being ridden without a burr on the bit to prevent her pulling on one rein, and in consequence she lost a great deal of ground by running very wide at the turns. As it was, she was only beaten by a length at the finish, and she pulled up without exhibiting the slightest mark of distress. On the last day, in the three-mile-heat race, she was ridden with a burr, and the good effect was seen in the clever style in which she won, beating her previous conqueror, *General Yorke*, and *Sleety*. In the two-mile-heat race, for the $1,000 purse, Mr. SANFORD's *King John*, (a full brother to *King Lear*,) and *Morrissey*, were brought out to oppose *General Duke*, but the star of the latter was again in the ascendant, and he won with great ease. This colt has already won this season over $10,000 in stakes, and has apparently several others at his mercy. When a yearling he was bought, unseen, with two others, *Bayonet* and *Vauxhall*, by Messrs. MCCONNELL & HARNESS, of Ohio, solely on the recommendation of Capt. MOORE, of Mr. ALEXANDER for $4,500—and a profitable investment it has proved, for all three have turned out magnificent race-horses, and all winners.

In the Consolation Purse on the third day, *Stonewall Jackson* retrieved his lost laurels by beating both *Red Dick* and *Morrissey* to a stand-still over two miles; the gray having evidently benefited by his race on the opening day. For the Narragansett Stake, the Western stable of MCCONNELL & THOMPSON brought out *Bayonet*, *General Duke's* stable companion, to do battle for their interest against Mr. SANFORD's *La Polka*, and Col. MCDANIELS' *Lizzie Rogers*. *La Polka* again showed her want of staying qualities, for *Bayonet* safely landed the odds bet on him by the partisans of the stable. We have already stated the issue of the three-mile-heat race between *Gen. Yorke*, *Sleety*, and *Fanny Cheatham*, on which the betting was enormously heavy. *Gen. Yorke* was backed at even against the field, in the pools; *Sleety* and *Fanny* bringing nearly the same amounts, although the former was always taken for second choice. A large amount of betting took place between the two fillies in their places; one of the owners of *Fanny Cheatham* investing several thousands in this way. *Sleety* was beaten in the first heat after going two miles, and she would have been shut out had the distance judge been at his post. The struggle in the last mile between the favorite and *Yorke* was very exciting, but the mare beat him by a length at the finish. In the second heat she won with apparent ease, making a waiting race of it for two miles, and then coming away when wanted, and winning by three lengths; *Sleety* this time being officially distanced.

The Sequel Stakes brought out *Narragansett*, (who ran in Mr. MORRIS' colors,) the *Daniel Boone* filly, out of *Maggie G.*, and Mr. SANDFORD's half-sister to *Metairie*, *Joke*. The distance was a quarter of a mile further than the Hopeful Stakes, but *Narragansett*, although she carried 5 pounds extra for winning that race, again showed what a great colt she is, by winning in a canter. The *Daniel Boone* colt was second, and although he was beaten, he will be heard of to advantage in future, for he is a remarkably fine, well-made, racing-like colt. The last race, for hacks, gentlemen riders, is not worthy of comment, beyond remarking it was won in a canter by *Black Knight*, a horse that at one time had some pretensions to being a racer.

Trotting on Fashion Course, L. I.

There was a trot yesterday afternoon on the Fashion track, between four Bull's Head horses, for a stake of $250, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Five constituted the original entries, but Mr. J. DAHLMAN withdrew his chestnut gelding *Dandy*, and the contest remained with Col. DICKEY's g. g. *D. R. Prescott*, Mr. SAYERS' br. m. *Mary Sayers*, D. B. GOFF's br. s. *Naugataugh*, and A. C. WHITSON's ch. g. *Charlie*. Considerable money changed hands, considering it was only what is termed a "small trot." The knowing ones stood between two stools when they selected either *Naugataugh* or *Prescott* to win, as neither of them had the slightest chance of victory at any time in the race. *Charlie* won the two first heats, when the celebrated jockey JOHN MURPHY was substituted to drive *Mary Sayers*. He carried that horse to victory in gallant style, winning the three last heats out of five. The following is the

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Friday, Aug. 28.—Stakes $250, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Mr. Sayers' br. m. Mary Sayers	2	2	1	1	1
A. C. Whitson's ch. g. Charlie	1	1	2	3	3
Col. Dickey's g. g. D. R. Prescott	3	3	3	2	2
D. B. Goff's br. s. Naugataugh	4	4	dis.		
J. Dahlman's ch. g. Dandy	dr.				

Time—2:52¼, 2:53¼, 2:51¼, 2:51¼, 2:55.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Thursday, Aug. 27.—Match for $1,000, mile and repeat, to wagon.

Wm. Bost's br. s. Young St. Lawrence	1	1
J. Copp's r. s. Vermont	2	2

Time—2:52¼, 2:44¼.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Third Day's Proceedings—Interesting Paper Read by Prof. Whitney on the California Skull—Prof. Brewer on Forest Vegetation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Friday, Aug. 28, 1868.

The first paper read on Thursday related to the famous human skull discovered two years since in California, and was presented by Prof. J. D. WHITNEY, of Cambridge, Geologist to the State of California. As this specimen is probably the oldest known human relic ever discovered, it is desirable that the facts in relation to it should be correctly known, especially since the reports relative to it thus far presented in the Press have been exceedingly erroneous.

On June 18, 1866, Dr. WILLIAM JONES, of Murphys, Calaveras County, Cal., wrote to Prof. WHITNEY that he had in his possession a human skull in a good state of preservation, with the exception of the parietal and occipital portions, which had recently been found by Messrs. MATTISON & Co. in their claim on Bald Mountain, near Angels and Altaville. The skull was sent down to San Francisco, and Prof. WHITNEY very shortly visited the locality, and verified the statements of Dr. JONES. It was taken out by Mr. MATTISON's own hands, who supposed it to be part of the root of a tree, as pieces of wood were placed near it. It was not till the adhering gravel had been cleared off by Mr. SCRIBNER, of Angels, that it was clearly perceived to be a skull, and was given to Dr. JONES, as he was noted in all that region as a collector of objects of natural history. All these gentlemen are perfectly satisfied that the skull actually came from the mine, and the "find" is so well authenticated that those who are not satisfied with the inferences derived from it must attack some other point in the argument.

The back part of the skull was wanting. The base was covered with a mixture of ferruginous earth, pebbles and calcareous tufa, or those materials which are associated with the gold in the placers. Those who are familiar with the gold deposits of the region recognize gravel adhering to the bones, and this fact of itself is sufficient to indicate whence the specimen was derived. On removing the gravel the skull was found to have been that of an aged person, having but one tooth remaining, and that imperfect. For this reason no peculiarity in the jaw could be detected.

In cutting away the mixed tufa and gravel covering the face, several fragments of other human bones were discovered, one entire and one broken metatarsal, the lower end of a left fibula and a piece of sternum. These were probably connected with the skull; but there were also present a fragment of small human tibia, a few bones belonging to a small mammal, a small shell, apparently identical with the living species, *Helix mormonum*, a bone ornament and small pieces of charcoal.

Numerous quotations were made from a letter of Prof. WYMAN, respecting the technical description and ethnological relations of the skull, which need not be repeated. The nearest living analogue is the Esquimaux.

The specimen came from a shaft 150 feet below the surface, and beneath three beds of volcanic ash. Ever since the bones came into scientific hands the mine has been filled with water, and it has been impossible to scrutinize the precise spot where the relics rested. It is expected that at no very distant day the water will be pumped out and a proper examination can be instituted. The fracture was where the skull was thickest, and the accompanying bones seem to have been violently crowded into the hollows, just as if it had been hurled along by stray currents into its final resting place. Here calcareous matter had access to it, the gravel was cemented to it, and the snail crept in beneath the malar bone for refuge.

There are three distinct ages to the fresh water tertiary deposits in Calaveras County and vicinity. The first are those of Table Mountain and vicinity, and appear to be immensely ancient when computed by years. After the miocene valleys were filled with gravel they were covered by basalt, and before the deposition of the second beds erosion had taken place to the depth of 2,500 or 3,000 feet in such localities as Stanislaus canon. Numerous plants and mammalian bones occur in these miocene rocks. It is difficult to save many of them, since the powerful jets of water directed upon them by the miners either crush the soft structures or they decompose by exposure, or they are carelessly destroyed by the miners.

The specimens in question come from the second set of beds. They occupy scattered patches at the base of the Surra, always as outliers, bearing the marks of great denudation, the present isolated patches, like Bald Mountain, having once been connected. They never directly overlie the preceding sereiis. Their thickness varies from 50 to 200 feet. The material composing them is very variable, chiefly volcanic or trachytic ash, mixed with a fine mud of the same, interstratified with gravel and sand. At the summit the formation passes gradually into the recent gravels and loam. The fossils from the second beds include two bisons, two extinct specimens of the horse, the living horse, the ancient American camel (called *Megalomeryx*,) a tapir, and the human bones with the snail shell. These indicated close relationship with the pliscene of the Bad Lands of Nebraska, which antedates the great northern ice-drift of our continent. Thus the remains of man antedate the ice period, contrary to the generally received opinion. No attempt was made to estimate the number of years since the deposition of this pliscene tertiary. The third set of beds are the uppermost of all, and yet they contain numerous flint implements of man's handiwork, associated with the bones of the extinct mammoth and elephant. These remains are a whole period later than the Calaveras skull, and are probably immensely ancient, if measured by years. They are known as post-pliscene.

Dr. NEWBERRY commented upon the fossils of the miscene mentioned by WHITNEY, and suggested the possibility of the derivation of the skull from a cave on account of the tufaceous incrustation. This possibility was denied.

Prof. LESLEY remarked that the skeleton of man found at Le Puy, in Auvergne, was of the same age with the Calaveras skull, and the stratigraphical situation of the two was similar. The Europeans had divided the prehistoric human period into five ages—first, of the Carebeans; second, the Auroch; third, the mammoth; fourth, the reindeer; fifth, the Lacustrine. He agreed entirely with Prof. WHITNEY as to the existence of man before the ice-period.

Prof. GUYOT was conservative. He thought that the formations in Europe and America might not be strictly contemporaneous, so that the Pliocene of America might have been synchronous with the Deluvians of Europe. The ages mentioned by Prof. LESLEY, were phases of the diluvian, but were not necessarily very ancient. The reason why the openings of the caves of the reindeer period were so high above existing streams was because ice filled up the valleys, and the remains were introduced into the cavities above the ice, while the caves lower down were empty. But it was undeniable that an immense amount of denudation had been effected during the diluvian ages, so that the antiquity of man was very great.

The second paper was by Prof. W. H. BREWERS, on the "Distribution of the Forest Vegetation West of the Rocky Mountains." Forests in California are fewer than in the East. They are altogether north of San Luis Obispo, and lie on the west flanks of the coast ranges and the Sierra Nevadas. Pine, spruce, fir and cedar constitute the bulk of the forests. There were fifty species of conifers in California, all peculiar to the country. A long account was given of the big trees, the largest of which was said to be 91 feet in circumference, 260 feet high, and probably 1,400 years old. The statements of the age of these trees had been grievously exaggerated.

The following papers were read in the afternoon:

"The Reported Occurrence of Human Bones at Antelope Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad." By Prof. O. C. MARSH, of New-Haven. By personal inspection these bones had been proved to be of miocene, belonging to six or seven species of mammals, one of a tortoise, but none of man. The locality was very rich in specimens.

"The motions of a freely suspended pendulum." By Gen. J. G. BARNARD.

"Tides and tidal currents in harbors." By B. PIERCE.

These papers were chiefly made up of mathematical formulae.

"Alphabetic systems as tests of race." By Prof. W. D. WHITNEY.

In this paper it was shown how alphabets were constructed in their natural relations. No articulation had yet been found in any part of the world which could not be imitated successfully by linguists. Language was not a physical product, any more than a symphony. Languages are transmitted from generation to generation, and cannot be considered as tests of different races.

"On a new Borate from Mine Hill, Sussex County, N. Y." By Prof. G. J. BRUSH.

This was an entirely new mineral, called Sussexite, discovered the past Summer. It is a borate of magnesia and manganese.

"On the transportation of the materials of the Carboniferous Conglomerates." By J. S. NEWBERRY, of New-York.

There are great thicknesses of coarse Conglomerates in the central basin of the continent, several hundred miles away from any possible source, and it was suggested that in the paleozoic period there might have been icebergs which transported the pebbles constituting those strata from the parent beds near to their present sites, when the waves of a shore would deposit them in their present condition. Comparisons were made between these ancient beds and the modern drift of Canada.

Prof. LESLEY objected to this theory—first, because the materials were unlike those likely to have been transported by the ice; second, because their source was most likely from the East, or the ancient Alpine summits of the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey coast; and third, because the structure of the ledges indicated a false bedding, unlike that produced on a large scale by iceberg deposition.

In the evening an address eulogistic of Prof. A. D. BACHE, the late distinguished Superintendent of the Coast Survey, was delivered by Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, President of the Academy. Dr. BACHE was descended from BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. He was born in Philadelphia in 1806, and was an excellent scholar, graduating in 1825 at West Point with the honors of the class, and passed through the entire course without a single demerit. He was universally esteemed for his scholarship and correct demeanor. Mindful of his noble descent, he specially devoted himself to the study of physics. After graduation he became an assistant professor at West Point, remaining one year, after which he spent two years as an engineer under Col. TOTTEN, at Newport, R. I. He married Miss FOWLER, of Newport, at the same time accepting a Professorship at the University of Pennsylvania. Not satisfied with the work of teaching he entered zealously into the operations of the Franklin Institute, and was associated intimately with engineers and architects in the investigation of such practical questions as the bursting of steam-boilers. Facts and hypotheses were gathered from all sources upon this subject, and the result was given in a series of propositions, which have not been superseded by the suggestions of thirty years. The gradual heating of the boiler, combined with a limited supply of water seems to be a general cause of explosions. Associated with HARE, ESPY and COURTNEY, he was an active member of the Philosophical Society. He determined the intensity of the magnetic needle, and published important researches respecting the Aurora. Terrestrial magnetism and the phenomena of heat were favorite subjects. His researches on heat were terminated by an accident. His time was systematically divided, so that he was enabled to attend to his multifarious duties as a scientist without neglecting his duties to society. His success as an instructor rendered nugatory the saying that the best investigators are not the best teachers. The spirit of zeal for discovery seems to have been imparted to the students.

In 1836, at the age of 30 years, a new impulse was given to BACHE's activity. He was selected as the President of Girard College, and spent two years in Europe in studying the modes of education prevalent in the Old World. The publication of the report on the state of education in Europe has ever since been quoted as a standard authority. As Girard College was not ready to be opened, BACHE devoted himself to the organization of the schools in the City of Philadelphia; and the system proposed by him has been adopted in other cities. In 1840 he resigned the Presidency of Girard College and returned to his former post in the University. Observations upon magnetism for the term of five years were taken daily, and interesting results were repeatedly drawn from those tables in after years.

In 1843 he was called to the head of the Coast Survey, after the death of Mr. HASSLER. It was with much misgiving that he entered upon its duties, but the duties were discharged with remarkable fidelity and success. This varied experience in early life, and his wonderful executive ability, gave him complete success. The Coast Survey had been recommended by JEFFERSON, but had hardly been made effective before 1843. The work was divided and several parties set at work. The appropriations had been intermittent, but were now increased and constant, owing to the wise counsel of the Director. When asked by Congressmen, "When will the work of exploration cease?" he replied, "When will you cease annexing territory?" The value of the Survey was best seen during the war, when its officers aided in the naval attacks upon several Southern cities. Plans for improving the geographical maps of our country were but partly carried out before his death, and must be finished by his successor in office.

He was a member of the Light House Board, and one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute. The plan of operations adopted by the Regents was suggested by BACHE, and the funds were applied rather to the advancement of science than the erection of costly buildings. He was Vice-President of the United States Sanitary Commission, and was consulted as an adviser in planning attacks on cities, and devices in the art of war. His efforts in planning for the defence of his native city brought on the malady which carried him out of the world. He had generally spent the Summers in field-work, and had thus acquired renewed vigor, but the necessity of his presence at Washington during the war prevented him from preserving health. His death was therefore a sacrifice for the weal of his country. His first attacks were numbness and loss of memory, followed by the usual phenomena attending softening of the brain. He gradually lost interest in his duties and he left his office entirely. A voyage to Europe failed to benefit, and after a sickness of two years he died, Feb. 17, 1867.

He was a member of almost every scientific society in the country—President of the American Philosophical Society, the National Academy of Science, &c. He was an honorary member of the Royal Society of London, Royal and Imperial Society of Vienna and fifteen other Royal institutions in Europe. He received medals of honor from various foreign potentates, in honor of his contributions to science.

Prof. BACHE inherited a well-balanced mind, capable of unusual expansion in any direction to which it might be directed. He possessed a great power of will and a nice perception of right. The varied offices he filled illustrated the power of devotion to pursuits widely diverse. With great power of persuasion, he was a wonderful manager; his opponents were changed to friends by conference.

In seasons of affliction he sought consolation in religion, as a devoted adherent of Episcopacy. He always believed that science properly understood, and religion rightly interpreted, would never be discordant.

ONEIDA.

A Captured Rebel Sword Returned.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Aug. 23.

At the battle of Gettysburg Lieut. A. A. FREEMAN, of the Floyd Rifles, Macon, was severely wounded, and, while lying disabled on the field, dispatched a servant with his sword and trappings back to the Confederate lines. On his way, bearing this sword and two others, the boy was captured by a Federal officer, who took possession of the swords. This Summer, the foreman of our job office, Mr. RICKS, while on a ramble North, encountered the captor, who, learning that Mr. RICKS resided in Macon, inquired for Lieut. FREEMAN, saying that he had a sword in possession presented to such an officer by the Floyd Rifles. On Mr. RICK's assurance that Lieut. FREEMAN was still alive and well, a return of the weapon was promised, and last Saturday it came by express, with a very gentlemanly letter, of which the following is the concluding paragraph. The letter is dated Columbus, Ohio, July 16, 1868.

The blade has a history other than that attached to it when it first came into my possession, and for which you will, I trust, prize it none the less. In order to retain possession of it, I threw my own away, and from the 4th July, 1863, to the 4th July, 1864, I carried it, bearing it through the siege of Wagner and Gregg, South Carolina. Since then it has hung in my bedroom—a sad remembrancer of the bloody field of Gettysburg. Hoping that when again our swords are needed we may stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder in behalf of a common cause, and that cause the Constitution and our whole country, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. BLOOR.

Difficulty in St. Augustine, Fla., Between Whites and Blacks.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News & Herald.

From a private letter received here from St. Augustine, Fla., we learn that on the 15th inst. a riot occurred there between the whites and negroes, which resulted in several whites and negroes being severely injured. It appears that on the day mentioned there was a mass meeting of the Conservative Party, and Mr. N. CALL addressed the meeting and rasped the carpet-baggers and negroes. After the meeting there was a barbecue at Mr. DUNCAN's place, and at night a torchlight procession in town. The negroes became somewhat excited during the day, being stirred up by the private harangues of the carpet-baggers, and at night turned out in opposition to the whites, all of the negroes being armed. The two processions met on St. George's-street and some words ensued which ended in a general riot. The whites, with few exceptions, were unarmed. Mr. WILLIAM HERNANDEZ was struck with a club right across the eyes and knocked senseless. A Conservative negro named TONY FONTAIN had one of his eyes nearly knocked out. One Radical negro received a shot in the thigh and another a shot in the lower part of the leg. Mr. EMORY, who was on a visit to the town, was shot in the thigh, and others were slightly injured. The soldiers were ordered out under arms and quelled the disturbance, but not before several of them had been hurt by the negroes. One soldier was struck across the head with a club and severely injured.

Projected Union of Lakes Huron and Ontario.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, Aug. 26.

It is stated the project of uniting Lake Huron and Lake Ontario bids fair to be a reality. Able engineers have decided that the work is feasible, and that it will not cost more than $40,000,000. It was proposed to raise $20,000,000 of this in the United States, and $20,000,000 in England. These loans were to be secured by a grant of 10,000,000 acres of land by the Canadian Government. Mr. FREDERICK CAPREOL, of Toronto, has undertaken the financial management of the enterprise. Some time ago he succeeded in obtaining guarantees from American capitalists that they would furnish $20,000,000 if the balance should be subscribed in Europe and the land grant secured. For several months he has been in England, and it is said that his prospects of success in securing the other $20,000,000 are very satisfactory. When that is secured it will only be necessary to obtain the land grant before work can be commenced.

A St. Louis Merchant Sues for $30,000 Damages.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 26.

JOSEPH DAVIS files a petition in the St. Louis Circuit Court against SYLVESTER V. PAPIN, defendant. The petition states that on the 10th of August, 1868, the defendant, in an action commenced before Justice CUNNINGHAM, in which MICHAEL GIRARD was plaintiff, and JOS. DAVIS defendant, did wrongfully make oath before Justice LAWRENCE that "MICHAEL GIRARD has a just demand against JOSEPH DAVIS, and that the amount which the affiant believes plaintiff ought to recover, after allowing all just credits and offsets, is $100 now due MICHAEL GIRARD, and that he has good reason to believe, and does believe, that the defendant is about to remove out of this State with intent to change his domicile."

Whereupon, sufficient goods and chattels were attached to secure $1,000, and the plaintiff was summoned to answer the action. The petition further states that the attachment was served; that a gold watch and two pieces of silk were taken from the plaintiff, and that this property was kept by the constable for four days; that on the 14th of August last he filed a plea to test the truth of the facts upon which the attachment was issued. The suit was gained by the plaintiff, and, when it went to final judgment, the action was wholly discharged.

The plaintiff further states that before this action he was a merchant in St. Louis; that he was worth $50,000; that he was owing divers persons large sums; that when his creditors heard of the attachment they believed it just, and have refused and still refuse to have anything to do with him in business relations.

For all of which reasons he asks for $30,000 damages.

A Card from Gen. Wool.

TROY, Aug. 25, 1868.

To the Editor of the Albany Argus:

I give you many thanks for the *Argus*, of this morning, containing a truthful statement relating to the slanderous insinuation of the Albany *Evening Journal*, that I refused the proffered hand of Gov. SEYMOUR, with the remark that I did not shake hands with traitors. This at the funeral of Gen. RUSSELL. You might have added that I was highly gratified with the presence of the Governor and staff, doing honor to the remains of my friend—a gallant and distinguished companion for many years in the army of the United States.

Yours, truly,

JOHN E. WOOL.

WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EAGLE FROM HAVANA.

The steamship *Eagle*, from Havana Aug. 22, *via* Nassau, N. P., arrived at this port yesterday. Purser HUERTAS will accept our thanks for courtesies.

CUBA.

Fires in Havana—The Cuban Fire Department—Cafes and Hotels—Life on the Island.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1868.

From the incombustible character of the buildings in this city, and the fact that in this climate no fireplaces are necessary except for cooking purposes, and those in use being invariably charcoal ranges, losses of property in this city from fires were almost unknown until after the establishment of several insurance agencies. Since the practice of insuring has become general fires have been of more frequent occurrence, and are attended with all "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war;" various civil and military dignitaries being in attendance—some on foot and some on horseback.

I translate from one of the morning papers an account of a fire which occurred on the 16th inst. The italics are my own:

"At 3:30 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the grocery No. 48, corner of Teniennie-Rey and Havana streets. The establishment belonged to Don LEON DIOS ARCE, who is now in Spain. The watchmen promptly gave the sound of alarm, and soon there were in attendance the Chief of Police, Commissary and Sub-Commissary of the district. Presently came the Deputy Alcalde, Don AUGUSTIN SAAVEDRE, and with him the worth corps of firemen, having three engines, one the property of the artillery corps, and another that of the Hourades cigarette factory. A detachment of police followed, with a section of the civil guard, and another of the army. By the vigorous efforts of all parties the flames were extinguished *after the edifice had been reduced to ashes and rubbish.*"

The Fire Department, you must know, consists of a battalion of negroes, and the engines are feeble little machines, such as I remember to have been in use when I was a boy in a country town, where the occurrence of a fire—perhaps on an average once in a year—furnished a fortnight of excitement, where people related minutely what they thought, said and did on hearing the alarm, and where the weekly newspaper gave a lengthy and circumstancial account of the "awful conflagration!!!" and dilated on the fussy efforts of John Smith and William Jones to "arrest the progress of the devouring element" and save the "edifice"—which was, of course, burned to the ground.

CAFES.

Places dedicated to the refreshment of the inner man are by no means wanting here, and are to be found in all parts of the city—from those of the better class, where well-dressed people are regaled with tempting iced compounds at ten or twenty cents each, down to filthy dens, where negroes and Chinese imbibe fiery rum and imitation gin at five cents, or less.

The Cubans and Spaniards are, with rare exceptions, free from the vice of drunkenness, and though at certain hours of the day, and during the evening, they very generally take their *refrescos*, an intoxicated man is an uncommon sight here, except when there is an influx of visitors from the United States. I lately heard a stalwart American, who could drink a pint of whisky without winking, attributing the effeminacy of the Cubans to the quantity of "sweet slops" they swallow. Whether it is best to drink whisky and be frequently drunk, or to drink "sweet slops" and be effeminate, I leave the learned physiologists and polemics to decide.

The most noted place of resort is the large and handsome saloon called the *Louvre*, fronting on the Paseo de Isabel II., or Parque, as it is commonly called, and near the Tacon Theatre. Here until a late hour of the night may be found a large number of gentlemen seated around the numerous marble tables, sipping every variety of compound known to expert barkeepers, and discussing the gossip of the city. Frequently groups may be observed retiring to upper rooms, from which they descend toward the small hours, some looking quite content, and others by no means cheerful.

HOTELS.

Like those of watering places in the United States, the hotels of Havana enjoy but a few months of active business. During the Winter season, when numerous strangers are attracted here by business or the pursuit of health, they are generally crowded, and a few of them are tolerably well kept. But they are all inferior to the first-class ones in the cities of the United States. A very fine one, to be located on the Paseo de Isabel II., has been long talked of, but as yet no individual or company has succeeded in making the necessary arrangements for its establishment.

The principal of these so-called hotels, or rather boarding-houses on a large scale, kept in a style of more or less cleanliness, and by respectable or very rapacious landlords, who use their utmost endeavors to make hay while the sun shines, are the Ynglaterra, Cubano, Mrs. ALMY's, Cubano Europe and San Carlos. The Ynglaterra and Telegrafo are situated in very pleasant localities, but neither of them can boast of more than half a dozen airy rooms fronting on the street, not a single edifice having been erected for hotel purposes, and the opening of the new

SAN CARLOS

or St. Charles Hotel, in a large and beautiful building, especially built for a hotel, has filled a want long felt by travelers from the United States, and will undoubtedly be the rendezvous of our fashionable Winter visitors. The building is three and a half stories in height, occupies an entire square, and what is of the utmost importance every room fronts on the street looking toward the bay, many of the rooms having private parlors and bath rooms attached to them, a novelty hitherto unknown in Cuba. The building cost near $600,000, and is perhaps the finest in the island, all the floors being of Italian marble; a large dining hall capable of seating about 300 persons, running through the eastern wing, surrounded by a gallery, on which there are hundreds of plants and flowers, giving the interior an almost fairy-like appearance. The Alameda de Paula, in front of the building, is the finest walk in Havana, the military bands, playing there several times a week. The house is kept by Mme. BOLIO, a New-Orleans lady, and there is no reason to doubt that the management and table will be equal to the building, which may remain in its glory for a long time to come, as there are no persons here who have sufficient enterprise to build another hotel, unless some New-Yorker should come here to build one.

THE WEATHER

is still summery, the thermometer ranging from 82° to 86° in the shade, although the continual breeze makes matters a little more bearable.

OBSERVADOR.

Hon. Caleb Cushing—The Codification of the Laws.

In a recent letter the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

"The resignation of Hon. CALEB CUSHING, as head of the commission for codifying the laws of the United States, (in which Judges JAMES and JOHNSTON, formerly of Cincinnati, were associated with him,) was in the hands of the President long before the adjournment of Congress, but he has appointed no successor to fill the vacancy. Mr. CUSHING's abandonment of the post might have been foreseen by any one acquainted with his peculiar temperament, many avocations and large lucrative practice. CUSHING is the most remarkable example now extant among our public men, of large capacity, great learning, acuteness of intellect, power of labor, and ability to make money. The extent and accuracy of his knowledge on almost every question amazes you, and he has a zeal and enthusiasm very rare among the veterans of the Bar, or, indeed, of any other profession. Since his active participation in the memorable Charleston Convention of 1860, he appears to have totally left the field of politics, and nobody seems to know whether he is now for GRANT or for SEYMOUR. Some people are unkind enough to say that CUSHING lost his interest in politics when he found that politics didn't pay. Be this as it may, he has turned his abilities to excellent pecuniary account during the last few years, and his professional income has been at least $30,000 per annum. A few great cases, much employment as counsel for the Government, aid or agency for the State Department in sundry matters connected with our foreign affairs, and an arbitration in the Hudson's Bay Company business, are the principal sources of this prosperity. What should so busy a man do with the enormous and painstaking labor demanded by the codification of the United States statutes? What but to do as he has done; accept the office, enter upon it with his accustomed zeal, make a resolute beginning, and then drop it for more pressing as well as more profitable avocations?

CUSHING's resignation leaves this important work to be taken up, as it were, *de novo*, although a very handsome beginning had been made by his two associates on the Board of Codifiers, and it is a great pity that, while more time must thus be consumed, President JOHNSON, with his customary procrastination in the matter of appointments, has left this important vacancy unfilled till the next session of Congress. If he appoints without the consent of the Senate, there is much risk of rejection, and his course, therefore, is likely to be to make no appointment at all. If we are ever to get our unwieldy body of statutes into clear, practicable and convenient shape, it is time the work was being prosecuted with more vigor than the results of this Commission, after two years' labor, now indicate."

The Cattle Disease in Cincinnati—Winged Ticks.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 27.

Yesterday at 3 o'clock, the Health Officer, in company with Messrs. SIMPKINSON and DAVIS, of the Board of Health, and Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, the City Contractor, and others, set out for the Tanglewood Farm, the scene of the cattle plague. Mr. MCCRACKEN's premises were first visited. They found that out of a lot of thirty-one cows Mr. MCCRACKEN had only three left. One of these had never been exposed in the pasture. The remaining two were in the pasture still, one of them sick and the other well, it having been sick and recovered. A couple of victims of the disease lay beside a deep excavation made to bury them in. They were covered with flabby, ungainly, succulent insects, called ticks, and imported by the Texas or Cherokee cattle, and more likely the cause than a concomitant of the disease.

Mr MCCRACKEN said that yesterday he observed several of these vermin supplied with wings and saw them fly about. Those that had wings were destitute of the crooked, sprawling sets of legs, that disfigure each side of the hinder bodies of those without wings. Mr. MCCRACKEN had no doubt that the winged ones were metamorphosed from the original insect. If this be so, it is an alarming phenomenon, as in this way the plague may be widely diffused.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ALLEGED PRIZE FIGHT FOILED.—At 10:40 o'clock last evening the Thirty-first Precinct sent in the following report to the Central Police Office: "Sergt. BLAKE, with a few officers, were on the lookout in disguise for a prize fight at Finley's Track, Seventy-second-street and Broadway, when about 2 o'clock this A. M. the roughs made their appearance and began preparations for a fight, but on discovering the Police they scattered and left the precinct." Nothing further in relation to this affair has been heard from any source whatever.

THE BELT CAR ACCIDENT.—Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday at No. 237 Avenue A over the body of SARAH PRIAL, aged 7 years, who was run over and killed by car No. 51 of the Belt line, driven by JOHN GARRETSON, on Thursday night, as previously reported. As the jury ascertained that the driver had not applied the brake as soon as he might have done when the child fell beneath the heads of his horses, they censured him for such neglect.

ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday afternoon, MICHAEL GOLDEN was caught by the arm between two barrels, on Pier No. 27 North River, and badly injured. He was taken to the City Hospital.... Yesterday CHAS. HARRIS, 2 years of age, while playing in front of the residence of his parents, No. 348 East Thirty-second-street, was struck on the head by a bottle thrown from a third-story window of the house, and severely injured.

DEATH ON THE FERRY-BOAT.—A lady named MARY E. BUTLER died suddenly on a Fulton Ferry boat last evening. The deceased resided at No. 201 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. The Coroner was notified of the occurrence.

WHY IS THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER THE BEST?—Because it has Rowell's Patent Double Cogs, which cannot crowd together so as to bind, and the PALMER STOP, which prevents them from ever playing out of gear. Sold everywhere.
R. C. BROWNING, General Agent,
No. 32 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

Great fun to-day at VAIL's, No. 141 Fulton-st. The new paper collar, "Disraeli," will be given away to all applicants, to introduce it. It's the best collar ever invented. Price $3 a hundred.—*Advertisement.*

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DIED.

BUCKMAN.—On Friday, Aug. 28, LEWIS BUCKMAN, aged 53 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 4 P. M., from No. 123 Grove-st., Jersey City, N. J.

☞ Pennsylvania and Michigan papers please copy.

CROLIUS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 28, ANNAH, wife of William I. Crolius, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, William, John and Edward Crolius, and of her son-in-law, David Beach, and of her brothers, William and Edward Delamontagnie, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 213 Franklin-av., near De Kalb-av., on Sunday at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CLINCH.—In Orange County, on Thursday, Aug. 27, of hemorrhage of the lungs, LAVINIA MOLENACR, wife of Joseph W. Clinch, of New-York, aged 52 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

CROSS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday morning, Aug. 28, MARY R. HAINES, wife of Joseph Cross, M. D.

The friends of the family and those of her brother, R. T. Haines, Esq., are invited to attend her funeral on Monday next, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, on Newark-av.

DONALDSON.—At Edgewater, Dutchess County, on Thursday, Aug. 27, MARY SUSAN DONALDSON, daughter of Robert Donaldson, aged 18 years.

The funeral will take place at St. Joseph's Church, Rhinecliff, Dutchess County, on Monday, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HANNA.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 27, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Thomas Hanna, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HARRISON.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, Aug. 24, ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. J. Harrison, aged 56 years and 8 months.

Her remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

HEGEMAN.—At New-Utrecht, on Thursday, Aug. 27, JOHANNA, widow of the late Michael Hegeman, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence on Saturday, the 29th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

KANE.—At Craigsville, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, SUSAN M., wife of Floyd F. Kane, and daughter of Nathaniel T. Thorn, deceased, aged 30 years, 6 months and 22 days.

Funeral service will be held at Highland Mills M. E. Church on Sunday, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MARTIN.—At Bergen, N. J., on Friday morning, Aug. 28, EDWIN A. DAY, son of Robert C. and Hannah A. Martin, aged 10 months and 24 days.

Funeral services on Sunday at 2 P. M., at the residence of George Morrow, Esq., corner of Palisade and Bergen avs.

O'BRIEN.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 27, after a long and painful illness, SARAH O'BRIEN, widow of the late Terrence O'Brien, aged 51 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 239 West 52d-st., on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, corner of 59th-st. and 9th-av., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

PUTNAM.—At Keewaydin, Orange County, the residence of her grandfather, Wm. A. Woodward, on Tuesday, Aug. 25, MARY EVERTSON, daughter of Mary N. and E. G. Putnam, aged 8 months.

PALMER.—At Providence R. I., on Sunday, Aug. 23, JOHN B. PALMER, of the firm of Field, Palmer & Co., in the 50th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SIMONSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 27, after a short illness, SARAH E., wife of Joseph M. Simonson, Jr., in the 26th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, John F. Lee, No. 97 Lawrence-st., on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

SIMONS.—On Friday morning, Aug. 28, ESTHER SOPHIA, second daughter of Hannah and Henry Simons, aged 16½ years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, from No. 267 West 39th-st.

STURGES.—On Thursday, Aug. 27, in the 42d year of his age, CHARLES D. STURGES.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, L. L. Sturges, No. 116 East 19th-st., on Monday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILKES.—At Cleaveland Mineral Springs, N. C., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, ELIZA ISABELLA, infant daughter of John and Jane R. Wilkes, aged 9 months.

WHITNEY.—On Monday, July 20, at Fort Mojave, Arizona, CHARLES TURNER, son of Abijah and Elizabeth J. Whitney, in the 25th year of his age.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

YEOMANS.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, Rev. EDWARD D. YEOMANS, D. D., Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church in that place, in the 39th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Central Hall in Orange on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Train by Morris and Essex Railroad leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S Seaweed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills.—Those three medicines will cure Consumption. The Pills cleanse the stomach, liver and bowels. The Seaweed Tonic helps to dissolve the food, throws out the gastric juice, and helps the food to digest before it sours in the stomach, and causes a good appetite.

The Pulmonic Syrup makes good rich blood. All three of these medicines are required at the same time. This is the only way to cure Consumption. A patient must begin to grow in flesh before matter will ripen in the lungs and heal them up.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2; also every SATURDAY, at his Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner of Commerce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., from 9 to 3.

CAUTION.—PURCHASERS OF THE PERUVIAN SYRUP (a protected solution of the protoxide of Iron) are cautioned against being deceived by any of the preparations of Peruvian Bark, or Bark and Iron, which may be offered them. Every bottle of genuine has "PERUVIAN SYRUP" (not Peruvian Bark) blown in the glass. EXAMINE THE BOTTLE BEFORE PURCHASING.

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Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

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Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

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NEW NOVEL by the Author of "Who Breaks Pays."
A PSYCHE OF TO-DAY.
Cloth, $1 25. To be published Sept. 1.
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5-20 Reg., '62....	108⅛	.....	5-20 Coupon, '67..	108½	108⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62.	114⅜	.....	5-20 Coupon, '68..	108⅜	108½
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NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,
issued on account of Stock subscription in the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company
Payable May 1, 1898.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

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PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration and determine as to the propriety of this Company's aiding in the construction of a railroad from Indianapolis, Ind., to some point on the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, in the State of Illinois.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of Aug. 29, instant, and will be reopened Sept. 10.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
NO. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD first Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, 21 Bonds, numbered as follows: 486, 143, 188, 237, 336, 189, 180, 246, 391, 225, 286, 400, 25, 466, 568, 440, 450, 382, 538, 43, and 185, of one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1868.

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1868, FROM the Peninsula Railroad Company Bonds and the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company's Second Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above-described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $25,000.

S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S GREEN BAY EXTENSION BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $3,000.

S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF Peoria, Ill., due Sept. 1, payable in New-York, will be paid on and after that date at our office.

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AUG. 28, 1868. No. 51 Wall-st.

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THADDEUS STEVENS' VIEWS,
Are U. S. Bonds Payable in Coin or "Lawful Money?"
A SPEECH BY MR. GARFIELD, OF OHIO,
Republican Economy vs. Democratic Extravagance,
CARL SCHURZ TO THE GERMANS OF KENTUCKY,
Senator Sherman and the Worth,
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Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York City.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; organized under special charter from the State of New-York.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia;
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China;
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New-York;
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. Cen. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Amer. Ex. Co., New-York;
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.;
O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New-York;
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York;
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New-York.
OFFICERS:
A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through Hon Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once between the following ports, viz.:

	Population.
Canton........	1,000,000
Macao........	60,000
Hong-Kong........	250,000
Swatow........	200,000
Amoy........	250,000
Foo-Chow........	1,250,000
Wan-Chu........	300,000
Ningpo........	400,000
Hang-Chean........	1,200,000
Shanghae........	1,000,000
Total........	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $800,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS; and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
Messrs. C. D. HEAD and T. H. PERKINS, Boston.
Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., Boston.
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
THE SYRACUSE CITY BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
Messrs. CHAS. F. CHASE & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Messrs. DONAHOE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
W. R. HIGBY, Esq., Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
And at the office of the Company,
Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 3 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.

By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of September, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to act for the ensuing year; also to elect three Inspectors of Election. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 12th of September. Dated Aug. 26, 1868.

JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company will pay the dividend declared July 8, 1868, at its office in New-York, on and after the 1st of September. A special form of order will be required to comply with the resolution, copies of which can be had at the office in New-York.

W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF
NEW-YORK, NO. 241 PEARL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after Sept. 5, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to Sept. 16, 1868. By order,

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHERRY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on MONDAY, SEPT. 14, at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 861 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

LESPINASSE'S
FORT WASHINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL,
170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.

French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.
MISS C. E. FERRIS

will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15. Applications may be made at No. 108 East 12th-st.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 7th-av.,
will reopen
MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.

Location unequaled for healthfulness and beauty. Ten able and experienced resident Professors. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. For circulars address E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.

The Fall Term at Cooperstown Seminary, Cooperstown, N. Y., will commence Sept. 8, and continue thirteen weeks.

For catalogue address Rev. O. PERKINS, A.M., Principal.

IDLEWILD.
HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS.

French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen, Sept. 23. Address Miss M. LAMMOND, Principal, Moodna Post Office.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.

The year will begin Sept. 16. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2¾ hours' ride from New-York, and 1¼ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 16. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. $225 a year. A remarkably healthy location. A home for boys, as well as a school for thorough drilling in all those branches necessary for business or college. An interview is solicited with parents or guardians having sons or wards to educate. The Principal will be in New-York City on Sept. 3 and 4. Circulars sent by leaving address at Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN FRENCH.—Prof. MARC CHENEVIERE, Principal of Marc Cheneviere French Day School for young ladies, No. 271 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., is ready to receive as boarders in his family a few young ladies, who would have the privilege of taking the lessons of the school and living among persons speaking French constantly.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY, No. 54 Union-place, next Clarendon Hotel, will open TUESDAY, Sept. 1. The following well-known artists are connected with it: Mme. Eliza Lumley, Messrs. Carl Anschutz, Hugo Bussmeyer, Wentzel Kopta. For further particulars, apply to HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish, classical and mathematical school for boys, corner of 6th-av., and 39th-st. The next session commences MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars sent on request, or may be obtained at the Principal's residence, No. 115 West 38th-st. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, LITCHfield County, Conn. A family school for boys. For information call at A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 111 and 113 William-st., New-York, or address as above.

Rev. A. N. LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

LINWOOD INSTITUTE, ON THE PALISADES, at Coytesville, Bergen County, N. J., a first-class family boarding-school for boys and girls. Apply to WILLIAM TRAVIS, Principal, Fort Lee Post Office, N. J.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338, New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, east of Washington-sq.—Opens Sept. 7; pupils fitted for college, business, West Point; a primary is attached. Circulars at University, Room 9, or 112 7th-st.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT NO. 186 Henry-st., Brooklyn; Fall term begins Sept. 16. Address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N.Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES;
NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST., NEW-YORK.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. CHARLIER are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a substantial, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 East 27th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

Boarding pupils limited to ten.

Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 16.

Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. GRUGAN,

Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD,
BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
Address Box No. 2,169 Post Office, New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st., will open Sept. 21. Mrs. WHITE will be at home Sept. 7, until which time address No. 1 Irving-place. References—Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Davis, S. C.; Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, N. Y.; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute, Washington; Prof. Bartlett, West Point Military Academy, and others as per circular.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 22d-st.
A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.
H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
DEAR BOYS:
TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $300 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Delaware County, Penn.—The Seventh Annual Session of this Academy commences THURSDAY, Sept. 3. The buildings are new and complete in all their appointments. The Department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments; the Classical and English Departments by competent and experienced Professors and Instructors. Careful attention is given to the moral and religious culture of Cadets. Circulars may be obtained of the following gentlemen, patrons of the Academy in New-York: Messrs. Thomas Rutter, Chas. H. Rogers, Jno. P. Pattison, Col. Abraham Van Buren, or Col. THEODORE HYATT, Pres. Penn. Military Academy, Chester, Penn.

COOPER UNION, FOR ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The free night School of Science and Art for young men; the free day School of Design for young women, and the free vocal classes for both sexes will commence on the 1st of October next. Application should be made to, and all necessary information concerning these free schools for the working classes, can be obtained of the Curator, Mr. VINCENT COLYER, at the office of the Institute during the month of September, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7½ to 9 o'clock. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to

JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL AT LENNOXVILLE, CANADA.—The head master, (formerly Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst,) and two of the five assistant masters, are graduates in honors of Oxford. Terms $350 per annum, American currency. For prospectus, &c., apply to Rev. R. H. WALKER, A. M., Rector, or at No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 58 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, NOW LINDEN Hill, at Orange, N. J., near St. Mark's Church, will commence its tenth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Boys enjoy home comforts with rare advantages. Number limited to 12. No day scholars. Address PRINCIPAL, Post box No. 152, Orange, N. J.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The eighteenth year of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

HAUTE RIVER, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School will reopen Sept. 28, 1868. Superior advantages for older pupils to pursue a special course; also, for drawing and painting.

CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL — NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AT ENGLEwood, N. J.—An English and French School for young ladies. The Fall term will commence on Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to eight. For information address Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue.

T. H. SCHRINER, A. M.

MME. CLEMENT'S FRENCH AND English Protestant School for young ladies, Germantown, Penn.—The next session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply to the Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 16. The best features of European and home schools. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 22. The Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal; will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE, FOR TEN BOYS, (Business or College,) Passaic, N. J. For testimonials and reference from Messrs. Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, F. A. Conkling and others, address Rev. JOHN KERSHAW, Principal.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MOTHER—HOME—CULTURE—FOR LITtle Children. Reference, Mr. CONANT, 509 Broad'y,

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.

Principals—Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D. LL. B., RICHARD S. BACON, M. D. LL. B. Assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. Instruction in all branches and no extra charges. Circulars at the school.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,
Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 126, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.

Instruction also in the modern languages.

Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

THE YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This new first-class School will be opened Sept. 16, in the new Gilsey Building, No. 1,193 Broadway, corner of 28th-st. Principal, Rev. H. M. COLTON, M. A., with credentials from the Faculty of Yale College, and ample City references. Designed for College or Business. Youth's Department from 12 to 20 years; juvenile from 8 to 12. Most competent teachers employed, and none but boys who are mannerly, obedient and willing to study, will be retained.

For other information or an interview, address the Principal at the Coleman House.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"

Founded 1855, has unrivaled facilities for aiding all who seek good teachers, and for representing teachers wanting positions. See circulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the education of a few youth of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

A LADY, WHO RECEIVES INTO HER establishment only four young ladies for board and education, has a vacancy for one, whom she would take on favorable terms, to complete her number; Parisian French is spoken in the house, and music is a special study; home comforts are first-class; references permitted to former pupils. Address L. V. J., Babylon, L. I.

GREENWICH, CONN.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. Number of pupils received in the family limited to six. For circulars or admission of pupils address the Principal, Miss C. MERLE, Greenwich, Conn.

MISS WALSH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Four young ladies received as members of the family circle, in which French and Italian are spoken.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FOR YOUNG LAdies: Florida, Orange County, N. Y.; opens Oct. 5. For circulars apply to

Mrs. GEO. W. SEWARD,
Principal.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THORoughly prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 41 West 48th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22. French by Mme. Gibert. Circulars at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WED., Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of J. Bates, 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.

S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERature, by Prof. J. L. PARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal School of Paris. Teacher's school, No. 27 Bond-st.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 24th of September.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.

Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—BOYS, 644 6th-av., near 38th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopens Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Principal, 66 W. 36th-st.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed, at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of the Law Faculty.

TEACHERS.

MALVINA AMIEL, TEACHER IN PIANO and singing. System Galin, Cheve de Paris, the most easy. Nos. 65 or 338 East 6th-st.

MUSICAL.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF GRAND SQUARE and upright pianos at bargains for cash; also to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8, Union-square.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT AS alto singer in the choir of an Episcopal church in New-York or Brooklyn. Address D., Box No. 2,431 Post Office.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will, on MONDAY, Aug. 31,
DISPLAY
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
CLOAKINGS
as follows:
ASTRACHANS,
REGALIAS,
VELOURS,
CACHEMIRS,
IRRESISTIBLES, &C., &C.,
IN ALL THE NEW COLORS.
Comprising the celebrated fabrics of
JOHANN WILHELM SCHEIDT,
FLAVIGNY FRERES,
LA BROSSE FRERES,
LE COMTE FRERES,
MONTAGNAC,
H. KAUFFMANN, &C., &C.,
to which they invite the special attention of wholesale dealers.
BROADWAY, CHAMBERS AND READE STS.

ENTREPOT DES INDES.
INDIA CACHMIRE SHAWLS.
LACE.
FRAINAIS GRAMAGNAC,
NORMAN & CHANDON, Successors,
Nos. 82 and 84 Rue Richelieu, and Nos. 32 and 34 Rue Feydeau, Paris.

The greatest importers of Cachmire Shawls since 1825, and represented in India by their French agents, (thus putting aside all intermedium,) who manage the manufactories of their shawls at Cachmire and Umritzer (Punjab.)

LACE MANUFACTORIES
at Alencon, Caen, Bayeaux and Brussels, of the newest and richest patterns, being their exclusive property.
SUPERIOR FRENCH CACHMIRE SHAWLS.
Immense assortment of all three articles.
FIXED PRICES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sunday School 2 to 3 o'clock; children's meeting, addresses and singing 3 to 4. Rev. Mr. VAN METER has returned from Europe and will give an account of some of the institutions he visited in Great Britain and on the Continent. Day School, 9 to 12; dinner, 12 to 1; school, 1 to 3; prayer meeting TUESDAY EVENING, 7½ to 8½.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.. Rev. GEORGE H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector. Summer Services.—Sundays—Holy Communion, 7 A. M., except on the last Sunday of the month, then at 10½ A. M.; also on Saints' Days at 7 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 10½ A. M.; Evening Prayer, 5 P. M. Other Days—Morning Prayer, 7 A. M.; Evening Prayer, 7 P. M.

AN OPEN DOOR—NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, Fulton, corner of William-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. L. McNAIR, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Devotional Singing Meeting, Monday evenings, in the church at 8 o'clock. Lecture on Wednesday evening at the usual hour.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSION.—STREET preaching, SUNDAY, in the tent, 72d-st. and 5th-av., by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS; at the corner of Columbia and Houston sts., by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.; in Greene-st., near Canal, by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, at 5 P. M.; also, in Elizabeth-st., near Broome, by Rev. GEO. SHELDRAKE, at 4 P. M.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. W. H. PEARNE, Presiding Elder at Memphis, Tenn., at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer service at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, OPPOSITE THE Academy of Music, 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAYS, by Rev. E. F. REMINGTON, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. This is an open church, free to all. Strangers are cordially invited to worship here.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 125th-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, the indefatigable Superintendent of City Missions, who has labored faithfully and earnestly in the absence of the Pastor, will preach for the last time at 10½ o'clock, SABBATH MORNING.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, (formerly Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st.,) Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. DAVID HOPKINS.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, FORmerly worshipping in 14th-st., now worship in Irving Hall, Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector.—Divine service will be held SUNDAY. Morning service at 10½; evening at 7½; Sunday School meets at 9. Seats free. Strangers invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, (Protestant Episcopal,) corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., will be opened, without intermission, on every SUNDAY for Divine service, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are particularly invited to attend.

REV. DR. DOWLING, THE PASTOR, may be expected to preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., corner of Downing-st. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting at 7 P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH by Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

THE COMING KINGDOM OF GOD.—The Pastor of Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Nature of God's Kingdom and the Time and Manner of its Advent.*

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN Church, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., Rev. Dr. KINGSBURY will administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Services at 10½ A. M.; also preaching at 7½ P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH—(REV. J. S. HOLME, D. D., Pastor)—Chapel corner 52d-st. and 3d-av.—Bible Class at 9 A. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. Sunday School Concert at 7½ P. M.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORner 52d-st.—ANTONIO ARRIGHI, the converted Italian, will preach in this church Aug. 30, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The public invited to attend.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—Preaching at 10½ by Rev. Mr. DELEMATYR, of Sands-st., Brooklyn; at 7½ by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, on *The Order of the General Judgment.*

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Open-air service adjoining the church at 5 P. M. All welcome.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., west of 8th-av.—In consequence of the continued illness of the Pastor, Rev. GEO. C. LORIMER, D. D., of Albany, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SUNDAY, 30TH INST., PREACHING AT the South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Morning, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. A. P. GRAVES. Evening, at 7½, by Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, D. D., of St. Louis.

BETHANY CHAPEL—CORNER 84TH-ST. and Broadway.—Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sabbath-school and Bible Class at 10 and 2 o'clock. Come one, come all.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.; Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; Sunday School at 3 P. M.; seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPISCOpal,) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—God willing, services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, CORNER Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. JOHN McNAUGHTON WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M., on SABBATH, Aug. 30.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, the Pastor, MORNING and EVENING. Strangers invited.

JANE-ST. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATHEWS, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND CHURCH, TERMINUS of the horse car railroad. Rev. Mr. ORCHARD, of Greenfield, is expected to preach SUNDAY, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock.

SAINT GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-SQUARE, will be open for public worship on SUNDAY, Aug. 30, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

PREACHING IN WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church on SUNDAY, 30th, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., by Prof. CONDIT, of Auburn.

SPIRITUALISM.—A PUBLIC CIRCLE WILL be held at Lamartine Hall, northwest corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau, (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

All deposits made on or before the first day of September, will draw interest from Sept. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.

R. H. BULL, Prest.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Secy. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Prest.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

INTEREST COMMENCES THE 1ST OF SEPtember on money deposited on or before Sept. 1. 6 per cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburgh.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. TULLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William G. Tuller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 28th day of August, 1868.

au29-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON STERN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the 23d day of July, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Simon Stern, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

ENOS W. SPAULDING,
au29-law3wSa* No. 82 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY P. BUSHE, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry P. Bushe, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Aug. 28, 1868.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
aug29-law3wSa* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

NO. 1,573.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MANUEL DE J. LOPEZ, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Manuel de J. Lopez, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au29-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ARCHIBALD MONTGOMERY, of Plainfield, in the County of Somerset and State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in New-York City, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, rooms Nos. 3 and 4 in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN C. CATTUS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and JOHN KAUSCHE, of Hoboken, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, and against the individual estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BOLTIS M. FOWLER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HERMANN ROSENFELD, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 28, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD ROBINSON and ENOCH CHAMBERLIN, bankrupts.—No. 1,060.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward Robinson and Enoch Chamberlin, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of August, 1868.

au15-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. MEAD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William A. Mead, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of August, 1868.

au29-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON SEELEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Aaron Seeley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of September, 1868, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of August, 1868.

au15-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUSTIN SHERMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Austin Sherman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of August, 1868. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

au15-law-3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS SILBER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Louis Silber, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1868.

au22-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. DAVIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John A. Davis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of August, 1868.

au29-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BRAINARD MONTAGUE and GEORGE B. MONTAGUE, bankrupts.—No. 1,470.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Brainard Montague and George B. Montague, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au22-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB STADEKER, bankrupt.—No. 1,551.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Jacob Stadeker, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1868.

au22-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of JAMES McCULLOUGH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of James McCullough, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 14th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee.
au22-law3wSa* No. 272 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of GEORGE A. ADAMS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George A. Adams, of the City of New-Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au22-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of WILLIAM H. JONES, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Jones, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of August, A. D., 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

au22-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBer having been appointed by the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, Receiver of the MORRIS COUNTY BANK, hereby gives notice that the creditors of said Bank are, by the order of the said Court, required to present to him their several claims and demands against said Bank, under oath or affirmation, within six months from the 20th day of May, instant, and in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may thereafter be made and declared by the said Court upon the proceeds and effects of said corporation.

THEODORE LITTLE, Receiver.

Dated Morristown, N. J., May 27, 1868.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
SCOTIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
CHINA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
CUBA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7

Chief cabin passage....$130
Second cabin passage....80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage....145

Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY.

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

EUROPA....Aug. 29 | CALEDONIA....Sept. 19
IOWA....Sept. 5 | BRITANNIA....Sept. 26
COLUMBIA....Sept. 12 | HIBERNIA....Oct. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York,
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP....SATURDAY, Aug. 29
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) TUESDAY, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY, Sept. 12

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
NAPOLEON III....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.

MINNESOTA....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
COLORADO....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
MANHATTAN....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30

From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO....Sept. 3 | TARIFA....Sept. 17
TRIPOLI....Sept. 10 | PALMYRA....Sept. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, THOMSON,
Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.
Steamer leaving Sept. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Oct. 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
SEPT. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
SEPT 19—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on TUESDAY, Sept. 1.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Sept. 5.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 3.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Sept. 3.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Sept. 17.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant sidewheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. DEAKEN, will sail for above ports, from Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the line steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1¾ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
The first-class steamship JUNIATA, 1,215 tons, HOXIE Master, will leave Philadelphia for Havana and New-Orleans, from Queen-st. wharf, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 8 A. M.
Fare to Havana, $50 currency; to New-Orleans, $60.
WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 South Delaware-av., Philadelphia.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT Line. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, and MARMION on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA....KEMBLE....SATURDAY, Aug. 29
GEO. CROMWELL....VAILL....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st. The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain PASSPORTS from JOHN LANGTREE, Counselor at Law and Passport Agent, No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,

(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 36 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 5:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamboat MAGENTA will make her regular Sunday morning trip to Newburgh on SUNDAY next, Aug. 30, landing at Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7 o'clock, A. M.; Barclay-st., 7¼; Christopher-st., 7½; 34th-st., 7¾. Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Leave Newburgh at 1½ P. M. Fare to Newburgh 50 cents.

REDUCTION IN FARE.—TO OR FROM Yonkers, 10 cents; Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, 20 cents; Grassy Point, 25 cents. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot of Chambers-st. every afternoon at 4 o'clock, making the above landings, (Sundays excepted.) Will leave Grassy Point every morning at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6:45, Tarrytown, 7:15; Irvington, 7:30, and Yonkers at 8 o'clock.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERNOON boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Nyack 20 cents; to Yonkers, 15 cents.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 800 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 9:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH—Fare 50 cents. The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 7:45, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning leaves Newburgh at 1:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M. Fare to or from Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 27th, 10:30 A. M.	Thursday, 27th, 2:30 P. M.
Friday, 28th, 11 A. M.	Friday, 28th, 3 P. M.
Saturday, 29th, 1 P. M.	Saturday, 29th, 5 P. M.
Sunday, 30th, 7 A. M.	Sunday, 30th, 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, 30th, 6 P. M.	Monday, 31st, 6:30 AM.
Monday, 31st, 3 P. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

REGULAR SUNDAY-MORNING BOAT for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill. The steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st., every morning at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st., at 8:15.

YONKERS FERRY—FARE 15 CENTS.—Steamboat FLORENCE, Capt. BELKNAP, will leave Yonkers daily at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M., for Inwood, Carmansville, and 34th-st. Leave North Moore-st. 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.

NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., E. R., at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR WHITE Stone, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Glen Wood, and Roslyn.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip a 9:15 A. M. for the above places, landing at 19th and 37th sts. each way. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 4:15 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REDUCTION OF TARIFF ON ATLANTIC CABLE BUSINESS.

On and after Sept. 1, 1868, the rates of tariff on Atlantic cable business will be as follows:

TARIFF IN GOLD TO ANY POINT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

	Ten words or less.	Each additional word.
From Boston, Mass.	$16 65	$1 66
From New-York City	16 85	1 67

The Western Union Telegraph Company have placed in all their offices in the United States a printed statement giving the reduced rates to all points in Europe, Asia and Africa.

To secure the highest possible degree of accuracy, messages should be repeated back from destination to originating station. In messages to be repeated back the words "repetition paid" must be inserted after address and paid for.

CODE MESSAGES.

CODE MESSAGES, constructed for the purpose of secrecy, of disjointed sentences or words, rendering the meaning unintelligible, will be transmitted with every possible care; but the telegraph companies, while willing to investigate by post complaints respecting errors in such messages, will not return the charges upon them, unless they be "repeated messages." Should the receiver of such a message have it repeated, the amount paid for application and reply will not be returned unless the message was originally a "repeated message" and paid for as such by the sender.

TARIFF TO PLACES BEYOND GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

On messages to places beyond Great Britain and Ireland, charge the following rates, in gold, in addition to the tariff to Great Britain and Ireland;

TABLE.

For each 10, or fraction of 10, words above 20, charge in addition, one-half of these rates.

	20 words or less.		20 words or less.
Belgium	63	Spain	$3 25
France	84	Algeria, Portugal, Turkey in Asia	4 00
Holland	94	Ionian Isles	4 25
Switzerland	$1 46	Russia in Asia	5 63
Prussia, Austria, German States	1 50	Tripoli	7 38
Channel Islands	1 67	Alexandria	12 38
Denmark	1 75	Cairo	13 38
Sweden	2 00	Suez	15 63
Norway	2 13	India	25 25
Italy, Turkey in Europe and Greece	2 25	Ceylon	26 75
Russia in Europe and Sicily	2 50	China, Post Galle	27 00

The Continental Telegraph Companies will not entertain or investigate complaints of error or delay in unrepeated messages.

NOTICE.—The public are informed that the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company will make every effort to insure correct and rapid transmission of all messages, but they will not incur or accept any liability whatever, either for the due transmission of Telegrams to or from the Cable or for their safe delivery at their destination; nor will they accept any liability arising from delay or stoppage by reason of any accident to any cable, wire or instrument. The Company will not consent to be liable under any circumstances for any sum whatever, as damages or otherwise, for loss resulting from errors, mistakes, delays or other causes, in respect to any message intrusted to them beyond the return of that portion of the charge accruing to the Company out of the amount received, and then only in case the message should fail in transmission when in the hands of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

THE CELEBRATED WALTER GRAPE.

After twenty-five years' experience with the present tender and late varieties, we know the Walter, now first offered, will restore confidence in grape-raising. It never rots. Its abundant sugar raisins it indoors or on the vine; is a great grower and bearer; now contains 144 clusters of bloom; is very compact in cluster at the East, which is an advantage in marketing. We have not known the foliage to mildew; it succeeds in dry as well as very wet soils; is a seedling of the Delaware, crossed with Diana, and better than either; ripens before the Hartford, therefore the earliest, hardiest and best variety. No. 1, one year, $5, each in advance. Orders filled in rotation while supply lasts. No charge for packing. Send stamp for beautiful cut and opinions of many vineyardists. Powers' Hotel, No. 17 Park-row, New-York, is the headquarters of our general salesman, S. H. Slaught. FERRIS & CAYWOOD,
JULY 11, 1868. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 13th of August, 1868, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, And it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board, as follows: That no offal or butchers' refuse shall be conveyed through any street or avenue of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, except between the hours of 4 o'clock in the afternoon and 9 o'clock at night, and between the hours of 6 o'clock and 9 o'clock in the morning; and that no such offal or refuse shall be so conveyed unless the same be in tight boxes, barrels or vessels from which no odor shall escape.
[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

SAMPLE CARD WITH FORTY BADGES sent, for $3. C. D. BLISS,
No. 206 Broadway, New-York.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The annual meeting for the election of officers of the New-York Harmonic Society will take place MONDAY, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock P. M., at No. 288 4th-av. The Committee on Revision of By-Laws will present their report at same time. Nominations for election will be made one week previous.
GEO. W. HERBERT, Secretary.

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Union Temperance Society connected with the Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land will hold a public meeting in the open air at the junction of Grand-st. and East Broadway, on SUNDAY, Aug. 30, at 3½ P. M. There will be an interesting discourse, together with singing.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on
MONDAY, Aug. 31,
at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 164 5th-av.,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, &c., all of which was made to order by our most celebrated makers, consisting of—viz.:
PARLOR AND DINING-ROOM—Axminster and velvet medallion carpets, carved black-walnut suite in green reps, bronze groups, bronze and marble clocks, window curtains to match, carved rosewood mirror-back etagere, elegant Bois-de-rose ormolu mounted centre-table, carved elegant gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, carved black-walnut marble-top buffet, elegant crimson figured brocatel window curtains and cornices, carved rosewood seven-octave pearl-key piano—made by Fischer, rosewood piano stool, in crimson plush, rosewood chairs, in figured medallion satin, elegant gilt chandeliers, Japan pheasant in rosewood case.
BEDROOMS—Rosewood, black-walnut and mahogany bedroom suites, arm chairs in green leather, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, carved black-walnut bookcase, carved black walnut suites in green reps, blue and gold silk brocatel window curtains, elegant decorated mantel vases, green reps, window curtains, rosewood marble-top shaving stand, black-walnut library table in green cloth, black-walnut dining table.
HALL—Mirror with slab and brackets, elegant carved rosewood marble-top hall stand, rosewood hall chair, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; gilt frame, pier and mantel mirrors; rosewood suites in crimson plush, ditto in green reps, ebony ormolu mounted suite in blue figured brocatel, carved black walnut library suites in striped reps, rosewood marble-top centre tables, lace window curtains, oak cane-seat dining-room chairs, black walnut and oak extension tables, china, glass and silver-plated ware, carved black walnut, mahogany and oak bedroom suites, hair, feather and straw mattresses, bolsters and pillows; black walnut wardrobes, mahogany chairs and sofas in haircloth; chandeliers and gas fixtures, engravings, stair carpets, oil-cloths, &c.
ALSO AT 12 O'CLOCK,
Carved rosewood seven-octave grand piano, made by Munns & Clark, New-York; rosewood six-octave piano, made by Bennett & Co., New-York; rosewood case marble bed three-quarter billiard table, made by M. T. Sharp, New-York, with balls, cues, counters, &c.
Mahogany case, full size billiard table, with balls, cues, &c.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer, Salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-st.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, THIS DAY, AT 11 o'clock, by order of assignees, a general assortment of household and office furniture, &c.; also second-hand furniture, bedding, fancy goods, paintings, &c.

NATIONAL ARMORY,
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26, 1868.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF the United States, the following condemned ordnance stores will be offered at public auction, at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:

Small arms, various models.	Scrap steel, grindstones.
Accoutrements.	Gun-stocks, various stages.
Horse equipments.	Old vises, old rope.
Parts of artillery bitts.	One mowing machine.
Parts of arms, various models.	Lot of window frames.
Old tools and machinery.	Lot of window sash.
Borax, tallow.	Lot of window shutters and blinds.
Wrought and cast scrap iron.	Horse-carts, gun-boxes.
	One old shed, &c., &c.

Catalogues giving quantities, &c., can be had on or after Sept. 5, by applying to the officer commanding.
J. G. BENTON,
Brevet Col. Commanding.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M WETMORE Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868. jy31-lawtol5oct

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

ROOMS MAY BE HAD IMMEDIATELY for the Autumn by addressing
A. MEARNS, JR., West Point, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTLES.—MIDDLEFIELD Fire and Building Stone Company, No. 1,269 Broadway, between, 31st and 32d sts.
Elegant decorated marble mantels, furniture tops, pedestals, &c., representing the choicest foreign marbles of every description so exactly that it is impossible to distinguish them.
Also, marble wainscoting of rich and elegant colors, columns and pilasters, tiling, &c., &c., at reasonable prices. E. DEMING, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, head-stones; latest designs at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS— Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

PERSONAL.

98.—I PROMISED TO LET YOU HEAR from me.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The large double house and grounds now occupied by the subscriber, near the depot and steamboat landings; house 45 feet front by 32 feet deep, built of brick, and containing 15 rooms, with spacious piazza on two sides. The grounds are 100 feet front by 200 feet deep, running to Valley-st., with stable and other buildings, and shrubbery; well adapted for a public resort. Must be seen to be appreciated.
It is contemplated to move the depot to a point contiguous to this, which will make it a most desirable business locality. If the above is not disposed of at private sale by the 5th of September next, it will be sold on that day at auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Also 2 additional lots in rear of the above, and fronting on Valley-st. and College-av.
For further particulars apply on the premises, or at the office of the subscriber, No. 1 Tryon-row, New-York.
HENRY STORMS.

RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.

180 PLOTS AND VILLA SITES.
But 9 miles from City, on Erie Railroad.
ALSO,
TWO DWELLING HOUSES
fronting Passaic River, will be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, SEPT. 3,
on the premises, at 12 o'clock M. Free Tickets, Maps, &c., of the Auctioneers,
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.'S, No. 77 Cedar-st.
SALE POSITIVE—RAIN OR SHINE.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—FOR SALE, 700 lots at East New-York, Bell Plain and Ocean Hill, at $200 to $1,000, payable in monthly or quarterly instalments; houses, stores or workshops built for purchasers. DAVID J. MOLLOY, No. 218 Fulton-st., New-York, or C. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J., with the modern improvements, a first-class residence and twelve lots of ground; well fruited and shaded, and very respectably and pleasantly located. Apply at S. GARABRANT'S Real Estate Agency, Bergen-square, Bergen, Hudson County, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williamsbridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. H. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
JOSIAH W. BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, N. Y.
HORATIO HENRIQUES,
Would respectfully invite the attention of buyers and sellers of Real Estate, either at private or public sale, to their lists of valuable property, which comprise a large number of the most desirable houses, lots, stores, &c., on the prominent avenues and streets of this City, and now for sale at their office.
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—WEST 23D-ST., LARGE, MODERN four-story high stoop house, pleasantly located, with early possession; or occupant will rent until May next; lot about 24.9x½ block. Price $30,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET with immediate possession, furnished and unfurnished, on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs., Murray Hill and other choice locations.
E. P. PARKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED, a first-class residence in the Nineteenth Ward of Brooklyn; house, French cottage style, built of brick and brown stone, on two lots of ground; one of the most pleasant locations in the City. For particulars, address LANDLORD, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR THE WINTER MONTHS, AN elegant establishment, within ten minutes of the Central Park; is a very comfortable and convenient Summer and Winter house; rent very low to a good tenant, in consequence of the absence of the owner abroad. For particulars and permit apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house in 128th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway, or to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 127th-st. and 3d-av.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN FLUSHING, for a short term; eight rooms; three minutes from depot; nine trains each way daily; very desirable. Address COTTAGE, Box No. 28, Station D, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

A.—TO LET FOR CLUB PURPOSES OR to private parties, the elegant furnished residence No. 21 East 15th-st., contiguous to and west of Union-square. For permits apply to I. HERMANN, No. 394 Broome-st.

TO LET—BROADWAY STORES, NOS. 520 AND 522, with basement and sub-cellars. Apply to JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

STORE NO. 373 CANAL-ST. TO LET.— See Dr. DURKIN, on premises, or owner, No. 34 East 31st-st.

HOTELS.

FAMILY CLUB HOTEL PROPOSED.— Twenty families wishing to limit housekeeping expenses to within $2,000 to $3,000 per year, or $500 per person, may board at a first-class hotel, adapted for both Summer and Winter, with suites of rooms for families, of different sizes, supplied with gas and steam-heat, only twenty miles from New-York, with twice the comfort that the same money will procure in New-York. A competent steward can purchase supplies at wholesale, and furnish excellent board at a great reduction from City prices. If the house is full, $10 per week each could be assessed as certain to cover all expenses of rooms, board, heat, light, &c. An accurate account of receipts and payments would be kept, subject to the inspection of all, and net profits divided semi-annually to the members. The owner will, to try the experiment of cooperation thoroughly, put the rents at ante-war prices. No responsibility to members beyond the maximum rate fixed, (probably $10.) The risk beyond that will be taken the first year by the owner of the establishment, who, for the sake of trying the experiment, will charge an ante-war price for rent. Apply, by note, to box No. 2,621 Post Office, with name and references. On receipt of twenty names a meeting will be appointed for discussion of details and all information given, and the place visited by all who wish.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—AN ELEGANT FRONT PARLOR, first floor, with board for two, $25 a week; and a handsomely furnished room for two, only $15, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

SINGLE AND MARRIED GENTLEMEN will find handsomely furnished rooms and board in a New-England family; house and neighborhood first-class; references exchanged. Call at No. 217 East 19th-st.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—A FRONT ROOM and bedroom, also a hall room, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT FRONT PARLOR, first floor, with board for two, $25 a week; handsomely furnished room for two gentlemen, $16; a hall room, $7, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

BOARD—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY in 19th-st., near Irving-place; front room and bedroom on second floor for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; best references given and required. Address Box No. 539 Post Office.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE—FIVE doors from New-York Hotel—Choicest rooms to let, singly or in suites, with or without board, with or without private table.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen can obtain a large room, neatly furnished, with good board, at No. 71 State-st. Brooklyn; dinner at 6. References exchanged.

PERMANENT PARTIES WILL FIND large handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board; fine location; prices moderate. No. 271 West 11th-st.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY—Handsomely furnished rooms for first-class parties, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 108 WEST TWELFTH-STREET, near 6th-av., nicely furnished rooms on second floor to gentlemen only, without meals; desirable neighborhood.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom and front room, on second and third floors, to let, with first-class board, at No. 56 (old No.) East 35th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, either singly or in suites, to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place. References required and given.

A SUITE OF LARGE AIRY ROOMS TO let, with or without private table, at No. 18 East 17th-st.; also single rooms.

FIFTEENTH-ST.—GOOD BOARD, WITH pleasant rooms, for gentlemen or a small family. No. 52 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 206 EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV. —Private house; nicely furnished room and bedroom to let with board to gentleman and wife.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ROOMS TO LET with board. Apply No. 135 Clinton-st., second house from Amity-st.

FINE SUITES OF ROOMS ON SECOND and third floor, with first-class board, at No. 29 West 28th-st. References exchanged.

NO. 235 WEST 30TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board and pleasant rooms for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO connecting rooms, with or without board. No. 168 West 34th-st.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET A room, with board, to a gentleman, at $7; No. 260 West 11th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BROWN-STONE or brick house between Lexington and 6th-av., above 19th-st., price from $17,000 to $20,000. Address M. C., No. 412 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York.

A.—WANTED BY A MAN AND WIFE, quiet careful and responsible tenants, the whole or lower part of a small house in a good neighborhood. Address, with terms, MERCHANT, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS, unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK
THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK
THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK
OF THE
GREAT SENSATION.
GREAT SENSATION.
GREAT SENSATION.
LOTTA....as....FIRE FLY.
LOTTA....as....FIRE FLY.
LOTTA....as....FIRE FLY.
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
AND A
GREAT CAST.
HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
OF
BOUCICAULT AND READE'S
Dramatization of their own Romance,
FOUL PLAY. FOUL PLAY.
FOUL PLAY. FOUL PLAY.
With its new and
SPLENDID CAST OF CHARACTERS
AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
SINKING OF THE SHIP PROSERPINE
Nightly received with a
FUROR OF ENTHUSIASM,
And Pronounced the
MOST WONDERFUL DRAMATIC EFFECT
yet witnessed. The accomplished Actress and Vocalist Mrs. H. Watkins as Helen Rolleston; Mr. J. K. Mortimer, as Robert Penfold; J. B. Studley, as Jo. Wylie; E. L. Tilton, as Dawkins. FOUL PLAY MATINEE on SATURDAY. Box Office open from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Aug. 31.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Aug. 31.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Aug. 31.
New Hall. BARBER-BLU. New Sensations.
New Costumes. BARBER-BLU. New Witticisms.
New Scenery. BARBER-BLU. New Appointments.
The Only Leon. BOULOTTE. The Only Leon.
The Only Leon. BOULOTTE. The Only Leon.
The Only Leon. BOULOTTE. The Only Leon.
Augmented Company. Augmented Attraction.
Augmented Chorus. Augmented Novelties.
Augmented Orchestra. Augmented Auxiliaries.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Aug. 31.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Aug. 31.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Aug. 31.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, AUG. 29, AT 8.
EXTRA GALA NIGHT.
TWO ORCHESTRAS—BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS.

1. March, "Rakoczy"....Hamm
2. Overture, "William Tell"....Rossini
3. Fantasie, "Martha"....Flotow
4. March, "Village Swallows"....Strauss
5. Capriccio....Hager
6. Ballad, "The Two Grenadiers"....Schumann
7. Grand Fantasie, "Robert le Diable"....Meyerbeer
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.
8. Overture, "Jubel"....Weber
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.
9. Preghiera, "Moses in Egypt"....Rossini
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.
10. Sinfonia Pastorale and Hallelujah Chorus, "Messiah"....Handel
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.
11. March, "Festival"....Egiedi
12. Overture, "Poet and Peasant"....Suppe
13. Song, "The Tear"....Stigelli
14. Quartette, "Rigoletto"....Verdi
15. Song, "Serenade"....Schubert
16. Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube"....Strauss
17. Coronation March, "Prophet"....Meyerbeer
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.
CONDUCTOR....THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway.
TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, AUG. 30.
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

SATURDAY, AUG. 29.
FOUL PLAY.
MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

IRVING HALL.

Commencing MONDAY, Aug. 31, 1868.
KINNEY'S GRAND MOVING DIORAMA.
LINCOLN'S FUNERAL CEREMONIES,
as they occurred in all the cities where processions were made from Washington, D. C., to Springfield, Ill. 100,000 moving mechanical figures, splendid panoramic pictures, magnificent illuminations, beautiful landscapes, moonlight views, gorgeous transformation scenes.

FERRERO'S

APOLLO HALL AND LECTURE-ROOM,
Broadway, corner of 28th-st.
Book open for engagements at No. 1,193 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
Sixth season will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 1, 1868. Instruction in every branch of music. Terms, $10 per quarter. N. B.—Members of the Mercantile Library Association can obtain tickets to the Conservatory in either branch of instruction, on application at the Library.

THE GRAND ANNUAL SWIMMING FESTIVAL AND PICNIC of Professor GEBHARD'S Natatorium, foot of East 86th-st., will take place SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at the Union Park, foot of East 63d-st.; swimming, &c., commence at 4 P. M.; grand aquatic carnival at 8 P. M. Tickets for one gentleman and two ladies, $1; extra lady's ticket 50 cents.

THE LARGE ORGAN FOR THE CHURCH of the Redeemer, Augusta, Ga., will be exhibited THIS DAY by some of our first organists, at the factory of the builders, JARDINE & SON, in East 35th-st. This will be one of the largest organs in the South. It contains many new improvements, and is very powerful to fill the magnificent church for which it is intended.

SIGNOR GIORZA, PROFESSOR IN VOCAL department of the National Conservatory of Music, No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For building sewers in Washington-street, between Charlton and King streets; Hudson-street, between King and Clarkson streets; Dominick-street, between Clark and Varick streets, and in Clark-street, between Broome and Spring streets.
2. For paving with trap block Eighth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue.
3. For building a receiving basin on the southeast corner of Washington and Liberty streets.
4. For building a receiving basin on the northeast corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
5. For building a receiving basin on the southeast corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
6. For paving with trap block Thirty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
7. For building sewers in Forsyth-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets; Columbia-street, between Stanton and Houston streets, and in Avenue B, between Sixth and Seventh streets.
8. For regulating and grading Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, and setting curb and gutter and flagging the same between Eighth and Tenth avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Washington-street, between Charlton and King streets; also, both sides of Hudson-street, between King and Clarkson streets; also, both sides of Dominick-street, between Clark and Varick streets, and both sides of Clark-street, between Spring and Broome streets.
2. Both sides of Eighth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenue.
3. The east side of Washington-street and the west side of Greenwich-street, from Cedar to Liberty-street; also, the south side of Liberty-street, between Washington and Greenwich streets.
4. The east side of Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
5. The east side of Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets, to a point on said streets one hundred feet easterly from Second-avenue.
6. Both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
7. Both sides of Forsyth-street, from Rivington to Stanton-street; also, both sides of Columbia-street, from Stanton to Houston-street; also, both sides of Avenue B, from Sixth to Seventh-street.
8. Both sides of Sixty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, to the extent of half the block either way on both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 28, 1868.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For laying crosswalks at each of the crossings of Elizabeth and Prince streets.
2. For building sewers in Pearl-street, between Beekman-street and Peck-slip; also, in Park-street, between Baxter and Mulberry streets; and in Water-street, between Catharine and Oliver streets.
3. For laying crosswalks across West-street, from south side of Morris-street to Pier No. 4, North River.
4. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter-stones, and flagging sidewalks in Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Seventy-second streets.
The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Elizabeth-street and both sides of Prince-street to the extent of half the block in either direction from the corner of Elizabeth and Prince streets.
2. Both sides of Pearl-street from Beekman-street to Peck-slip and Ferry-street; also, both sides of Park-street from Baxter-street to Mulberry-street; also, both sides of Water-street from Oliver to Catharine-street.
3. The east side of West-street from Morris-street to a point half way to Battery-place.
4. Both sides of Madison-avenue from Forty-second-street to Seventy-second-street, and both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from Madison-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Aug. 27, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BROWN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of David B. Phillips, Counselor at Law, No. 9 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated July 2, 1868.
MARY A. BROWN,
fe1-law6mSa* MARIA BROWN, Administratrix.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—TO-DAY.

THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT.
G. L. Fox's Spectacular Pantomime, 189th Performance.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX as....CLOWN
THE GREAT DANSEUSE MLLE. SANGALLI.
HUMPTY HUMPTY — A succession of marvels; doors turn into blank walls, boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard-tables into cages, puddings into heads, market stalls into yachts and sentry boxes into steamboats, while boys grow in minutes from five years old to twenty. — DUMPTY DUMPTY
HUMPTY HUMPTY DUMPTY DUMPTY
THE GREAT LIGHTNING DRILL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
BATEMAN'S OPERA TROUPE.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
UNABATED ENTHUSIASM.
CROWDED HOUSES.
SIXTH WEEK OF
BARBE BLEUE.
MLLE. IRMA....as....BOULOTTE
MONS. AUJAC....as....BARBE BLEUE
OFFENBACH'S MASTERPIECE OF
OPERA BOUFFE,
presented every evening with the same
GREAT CAST,
SUPERB CHORUS,
EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA,
MAGNIFICENT SCENIC EFFECTS,
AND
JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.
Seats secured at Schirmer's and Niblo's Garden.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

Admission....50 Cents.
Connected with Wood's Museum, corner of Broadway and 30th-st., will most positively open on
MONDAY, AUG. 31, 1868.
Engagement for a limited period with that supreme favorite, MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, who, supported by MR. JAMES W. COLLIER, and an efficient *corps dramatique*, will appear
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
in the new play (first time here) entitled
LARLE,
produced with entirely new scenery and appointments.
PRICES—Admission, 50 cents; Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; Balcony Chairs, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Private Boxes, $5, $6 and $8: which includes all the Museum Curiosities. Box office open from 8 A. M. throughout the day, when places may be secured six days in advance. MISS LYDIA THOMPSON'S Comedy and Burlesque Troupe have arrived.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Broadway, corner 30th-st.
INAUGURAL OR OPENING DAY, MONDAY, AUG. 31. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M.
P. T. BARNUM, Esq.,
will deliver in the Grand Theatre an appropriate inaugural address at 2 o'clock P. M., immediately after which the
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE
will appear in two of Offenbach's petit comic operas, MARRIAGE BY LANTERNS and "66."
Throughout the day, from 8 o'clock A. M., will be on exhibition the enormous collection of Living Phenomena and Curiosities from all portions of the world, including the HAPPY FAMILY and AQUARIA, SIAMESE TWINS AND THEIR CHILDREN, previous to their leaving for Paris to be separated by the College of Surgeons. THE BABY WOMAN, Sophia Gantz, only 2 years and 10 months old, in all particulars fully matured and developed. A PERFECT WOMAN. THE AUTOMATON LEOTARD, a piece of mechanism which has puzzled all contrivers, and is a fac simile of the famed gymnast; together with Giants, Giantesses, Dwarfs, Fat Boys, Working Wax Figures, Statuary, Mechanical Works of Arts, Paintings, and everything of an appropriate character for museum purposes that could be suggested, and which together form the most valuable collection of curiosities ever exhibited.
Admission to the Museum and family circle of theatre, 50c.; children under 10 years of age, 25c. Extra to dress circle, balcony and orchestra chairs.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

W. A. MOORE....Business Manager.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO AND SATURDAY MATINEE, Aug. 29.
Dion Boucicault's Great Dramatic Romance of
FOUL PLAY,
With its splendid original cast, and gorgeous scenery and thrilling situations.
MONDAY, Aug. 31,
MRS. F. W. LANDER....ELIZABETH

BROADWAY THEATRE.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
MRS. F. W. LANDER.
TWENTY EVENING AND FOUR MATINEE PERFORMANCES ONLY,
Commencing MONDAY, Aug. 31, 1868.
REPERTOIRE.
QUEEN OF SCOTS, MARY STUART. SCHILLER.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND, ELIZABETH. GIACOMETTI.
QUEEN OF FRANCE, MARIE ANTOINETTE. FANNING READ.
QUEEN OF SCOTLAND, LADY MACBETH. SHAKESPEARE.
QUEEN OF COLCHIS, MEDEA. LEGOUVE.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND, CATHARINE. SHAKESPEARE.
QUEEN OF TRAGEDY, ADRIENNE. SCRIBE.
QUEEN OF COMEDY, PEG WOFFINGTON. CHAS. READ.
Supported by
Mr. J. N. TAYLOR and Mr. GEORGE BECKS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

My Dear Mr. Moore:
In consequence of the unfortunate circumstances which have attended the production of "Foul Play" at the Broadway Theatre, I propose to Mr. Harkins, in order to avoid further difficulty, to close the theatre for the remainder of the week. Should Mr. H. comply with my request, (he being at present the lessee,) you will act accordingly.
Very truly yours,
BARNEY WILLIAMS.
BATH, L. I., Aug. 28.
W. A. Moore, Esq.:
MY DEAR SIR: I have read Mr. Williams' note to you, and cheerfully comply with his request.
Yours, D. H. HARKINS.
AUG. 28—8 P. M.
The public is respectfully informed that while the theatre is closed the time will be devoted in preparing for the engagement of
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
to commence on MONDAY, Aug. 31, with the great play of
"ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND."

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FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

DIGHAM. Gen. DURBIN WARD fails to appear at the meetings to which he has been promised; and like LOGAN, the Mingo, sits silent in his cabin. Col. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL is vehement in his desire to have SCHENCK beaten, but he can't quite bring himself to look on his old rival, VALLANDIGHAM, as the chosen vessel to that end. Poor CHRIS. HUGHES, still looking about confusedly to see who struck him in the Convention that was thought so sure to nominate him, begins to get it slowly and by degrees through his not over thin skull that VALLANDIGHAM had a hand in it, and swears accordingly. PETER SCHWAB, the reputed head-center of the Butler County whisky ring, and one of the financial pillars of Democracy in the Third District, declines to throw up his hat or open his purse for Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. Aggrieved Democrats write communications to the newspapers, asking the candidate, who was nominated with so much show of enthusiasm, to get out of the way to save his party from irretrievable defeat. There are meetings of the party managers, and solemn discussions and much consideration of whether more harm would now result from enduring VALLANDIGHAM, or from the odium and demoralization sure to arise from a combination to force him off the track. The war men swear they won't vote for him. The original peace men swear they will vote for nobody else. And thus, in the Third District, the trouble of the Democracy grows apace."

THREATS TO THE NEGROES.

Address of the Democratic White Voters of Charleston to the Colored Voters.

At a late meeting of the Central Democratic Club of Charleston, S. C., composed of delegates from the several wards of the city, it was resolved that an address should be issued to the colored voters, on behalf of the Democratic Party of the city and by its authority. In compliance with this resolution, the following address has been published:

We are influenced by various considerations to address you, and, in plain and simple language, to tell you truthfully our views and purposes. They are also the views and purposes of the great Democratic Party, which, for fully three-fourths of the life of our Government, has governed the United States, and is soon about to resume the administration of that Government. Among these considerations are the following:

First—We are naturally your friends and you are naturally our friends. Any other relations between us are unnatural and injurious to both. We have the capital and give employments. We own the lands and require labor to make them productive and profitable. You desire to be employed. By your labor alone you can live. We desire to employ you and to have your labor—not because it is better, or cheaper, or more profitable to us than the white labor, which will be glad to come and take your place if we are compelled to discard yours and invite it; but we desire your labor because you know us, and we know you. We were born together here, and we have grown up together. In infancy we were nursed together, in boyhood we played together, and we do not easily forget these things for the sake of strangers. Hence it is, that we intend to leave it entirely to your choice, whether you will be friends with us or be our enemies. We know we can do without you. We think you will find it very difficult to do without us. We think it our duty to take care that you are as fully informed in making your choice, between enmity and hostility to us, and friendship and peace with us, as we can inform you by telling you the whole truth. The reason that it is our duty to do this, is because we are indebted to you for great fidelity in the past, and because we are the stronger and you the weaker party. It is always the duty of the strong and powerful, besides being just, to be generous. We have the wealth. The houses in which you live are ours; the land upon which you must labor or starve are ours. We have education, advancement in the arts and science and in civilization generally. You are, for the most part, uneducated, just starting in the career in which we are so far ahead of you. We have the numbers over you—our race is 30,000,000 or more, yours 4,000,000 or less. We think it our duty to use all these great advantages justly and generously for your welfare, for your advancement in education, in the acquisition of property, and in the pursuit of every good thing which is meant by, "civilization," if you will allow us to do it.

Second—We see and know that you are hurrying on into great and immediate trouble and danger to yourselves and your race. You are proposing to bring on *a conflict between yourselves and ourselves*. If it comes—if you bring on that conflict, it will be a conflict between your race and our race. There are indications that you already think yourselves prepared for this conflict. You have for some time practiced aggressive and hostile conduct toward us. You have assembled as a party or class, and you have deliberately interrupted us in our meetings, insulted and assaulted individuals among us, pelted our houses with stones, insulted our families by vulgar and profane language, disturbed the night quiet by unearthly whoops and screams, threatening "death to the rebels"—meaning ourselves; assaulted and threatened the police and police stations of the city. You are arming and drilling in warlike practices, and this for aggression and attack, not for defence; because you have no cause or pretence of cause for expecting aggression or attack from us. You have never been disturbed, not even in your riotous and disorderly conduct. We, of course, know that you are urged and enticed on toward this great danger and trouble by wicked white men. We know them, who they are, and all about them; what they say, and what they are doing, and we also know, better than they or you can know, *the sure and swift penalty which will fall upon particular men when the conflict begins*. But this will not then save you. You will not then be excused because you have been deluded and cheated by these infamous men. Listen for one moment to particulars:

When we held our great meeting on the evening of the 24th of July, you proposed, it is said, under the guidance of a white man who is your candidate for Mayor, and, we are told, assembled to form in procession and disturb our meeting by marching through full five thousand people, closely packed, in the street. You were, fortunately for yourselves, prevented by the influence of the Mayor, who is also of your political affinity. If you had attempted this wilful aggression, you would have brought on the conflict at that time; you did not expect or intend otherwise. *It would have been quick and decisive, and ended before this time. Upon the click of the telegraph that Democrats could not peaceably assemble in Charleston to ratify their nominations, the City of New-York could alone send, and would have sent, from her swarming population, men enough to avenge us, and have made that the last of such conflicts for this occasion.* Our next and only public meeting since was a few days later, and in the open air. It was so disturbed by colored people, with singing, music, whooping, and screaming and insulting language, that it adjourned. All this has been submitted to without retaliation or merited punishment. Other designs and threats have been reported to us upon evidence seemingly trustworthy, but so criminal and horrible that we will not disgrace you by the public appearance of belief in such charges. They are at variance with our experience of your nature and general good character, but not inconsistent with the bad character and depraved nature of the white men you listen to, and might be the natural consequence of language we know they have used. They will be held to fearful account when the day of "their whirlwind cometh."

We know, better than you know, why it is that the infamous outcast white men who lead you urge you into these aggressions. We will tell you why it is that they do it. They are instructed by the central power of the Radical Party. They would provoke bloodshed, just as they did at Memphis and New-Orleans in 1866. The massacre and blood of a few colored people, they think, pending this great election, would be prolific seed for Radical votes; and so it would be if the sufferings of a four years' war, and the worse endurance of Radical rule for three years, had not taught us some wisdom. If the conflict comes—if there shall be massacre and bloodshed—it shall not be chargeable upon us; and the contrivances of your Radical associates, and their lying newspapers, will not avail again to cheat the people in that respect.

Do you remember the events of 1861—the attack on Fort Sumter, and the commencement of the war? We are sure you do remember. There were then more people in the United States who believed we had good cause of complaint—who were opposed to the Republican Party and its purposes—than there are now who approve of the political supremacy which has been given to you. The Republican Party was then, as you are now, in a minority. Mr. LINCOLN and his party went into power by a minority vote of the whole people. *A great majority of the American people was opposed to the war.* It could not have been carried on against us. Artful and designing men of the Republican Party, seeing this, *contrived to lead us on* till they made us appear before the world as the aggressors and the authors of the war. Fort Sumter was reduced, and the national flag fired on and lowered by us. And then it was at once the North, and the East, and the West were united against us. So it will be with you. You will begin the conflict. You are now beginning it. If you go on, our race, with its thirty millions, will be as one man against your race with its three millions. Ten to one! Do you see it? Do you doubt the result, or your inevitable fate? Consider what will then be your condition which you will have accepted and chosen in exchange for your present hopes and the assurance of equal laws, equal justice, peace and peaceable prosperity. Again, (third,) we know and fully understand the arts and falsehoods by which the false and infamous white men excite you into your present danger. You are arming and drilling in warlike practices to protect your freedom—to prevent your being again reduced to slavery! These infamous men tell you it is the purpose of the Democratic Party to restore slavery—that we intend this—that if you vote with us you will vote to make yourselves again slaves. No falsehood ever exceeded this in wickedness and audacity. If you would stop to think one moment you would see and detect it. We will expose it to you; we will not ask you to take our word for it, but we will establish what we say by public records. It is a double falsehood. For they know that we are not only guiltless of the charge, but we are the party which insists that your freedom is fixed and forever settled; that it is not and cannot ever be questioned or discussed; while the Republican Party have made it an open question, and have left it so; if they prevail now, at some future day the lawful extinction of slavery may be denied and discussed. We will tell you how this is. On the 6th day of January, 1865, Congress agreed to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, to be submitted to the several States for their approval, in the words following:

"ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation."

This could not become a part of the Constitution without the consent and approval of three-fourths in number of the States. That number of States could not be had without the Southern States, or several of them. The abolition of slavery, therefore, could not be made lawful and binding without our aid. We gave that aid promptly and honestly. South Carolina was the first to do it. We who address you were parties to it. It was done by the Legislature of 1865, on the 13th day of November. Other Southern States followed, until on the 18th day of December, 1865, a sufficient number of the Southern States, namely: South Carolina, Arkansas, Alabama, North Carolina and Georgia having ratified and approved of the amendment, the Secretary of State of the United States published the lawful certificates, with the great seal of the nation thereto, and from that day the amendment and the eternal abolition of slavery, and the perpetual freedom of the colored man became the irrevocable, highest law of the land. But mark you! This is what we say. It is what the Democratic Party says and insists upon, and is now struggling to establish. Not so the Republican Radical Party. They deny this. You doubt us? We will show you we speak the truth.

This question being, as we supposed, forever settled, was reopened by the Radicals, so far as they could reopen it. We deny their right or power to do this lawfully, but they insist on it, and that is the issue to be tried in the great contest now going on.

The Radicals in 1866 proposed another amendment to the Constitution, known as the fourteenth amendment. They sent it to the States for approval. It came to the same Legislatures, for the most part, in the Southern States which had approved and thereby made the amendment abolishing slavery. It was the same Legislature of South Carolina. The Southern Legislatures rejected the fourteenth amendment, and it was thereby defeated. They did this because it disfranchised their best men, who had done no criminal or offensive acts, except such as they had been encouraged and aided and supported in doing by the people; and it would have been mean and disgraceful if the people or their Legislatures had punished those who were only participants in their own guilt. The Radicals, incapable of distinguishing between meanness and generosity, were fiercely irritated at this refusal; thereupon they declared our Legislatures illegal—the same Legislatures which had abolished slavery and assured your freedom, whose aid they had invoked and accepted. They broke up these Legislatures by military power, because, they said, they were "illegal." They established military governments for a time, and finally your Government, such as it now is. They call this legal. We deny it. It we are right, you are safe. If they are right and the Legislature which made you free was illegal, *then the legality of your freedom is an open question* for the future discussion of demagogues, Radicals and scalawags. It will be open merely for discussion and mischief, of no practical avail, because we, every man of us, and of the Democratic Party, would stand by you for your own sake—not for our sake. *We can and will take care of ourselves.* We know how to do it, or to see that it is done. Their hatred to us was so great that, for its sake, with all their pretended love for you, they would give up your freedom and declare it "illegal." Their hatred to the slavery of the colored man was less than their hatred to the white man of the South. Their love of freedom for you was less than their love of slavery for us. Do you not see it? Do you not see that if the Legislature which gave you freedom was "illegal," its acts also must be illegal? Do you not see who did this, and that they have failed to secure from the Legislatures they call legal ratification of the amendment of the Constitution which makes you free? Does not all this show to you what tricksters and cheats are leading you to your destruction? After this exposure of them, when it is your wish to find a pretence for hostility to us, you will pretend to believe these men; otherwise you will not believe them. We have not left you one particle of reason for trusting them except you wish to do so. If, in fact, you are not deceived, but, knowing their falsehood, desire hostility to us, we cannot help it. We shall regret it, more for your own sake than our own.

We have another very grave complaint against you. You have been placed in possession of supreme political power in South Carolina; you are responsible for the manner in which that power is administered. The population of the State has two distinct general classes—your race, the colored race, and our race, the white race. There is also another and third class, or more properly, a fungus of the white race, insignificant in numbers and degraded in character. But small as it is, this is again subdivided into two very distinct parts. They are very comprehensively described in the dialect of the hustings as "carpet-bag itinerants and resident scalawags." *This subdivision, with its two parts, governs you, and by your consent and folly, governs the State.* Your race greatly exceeds ours in numbers in this State; you have a large majority of the votes. With this power in your hands, you have scandalously misused it. Although you are for the most part uneducated and inexperienced in public affairs, yet there are among you men of ability and education. These men you have set aside and have committed the State administration and its representation in Congress—its patronage and power—its character and credit—*to the carpet-baggers and scalawags*. Not, of course, because your men are, in any merit, inferior to them. You are their superiors, and you have shown it whenever there has been a trial of merit. Superior in deportment, in ability, even in property, and immeasurably so in respectability and character. *You were placed in supreme power by usurpation*, aided by military violence and force. We might have looked on with some complacency, certainly with curiosity, and seen you try the brief experiment of governing us. You would not do that, but you elevated over us and over yourselves false and wicked men. Did you do this because they avowed themselves our enemies? or were you cheated yourselves? If the former, then it is the highest proof of your enmity to us, and of your intention that we shall be enemies to one another. If the latter, then you now may show it by the choice you make.

We will show to you what sort of a Government it is that you have set up over yourselves and ourselves. It is now on exhibition at Columbia, playing its mad pranks to be stared at, the shame and ridicule of our whole country. It claims to exercise the power of taxation, but it does not represent property. It would borrow money on the credit of the State. It destroys that credit by its lawlessness and corruption. Whoever trusts his money to your Government will lose it, and he well deserves his loss. You have a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, a Secretary of State, a Treasurer, a Comptroller-General, an Attorney-General, a Superintendent of Education and an Adjutant General. These are the executive or administrative corps. You have a Senate and House of Representatives. These are 155 in number, and constitute your Legislature, which levies taxes, borrows (if it can) and spends money for us. Now this whole Legislature, all its members, and the executive corps put together, are taxed $652 22! The 105 legislators (House and Senate) are taxed $635 22, equal to $4 09 each. But ninety-one of these legislators pay no tax at all. They are not on the tax-rolls. The twenty Senators and Representatives from the old commercial city of Charleston, are taxed $84 35. All of this sum, save one dollar, is paid by one member—a respectable colored man. He pays the largest tax of any one in the Legislative or Executive Department of your Government. That other one dollar is assessed—and may be he pays it—upon your Adjutant-General, MOSES, who is a member for, but never a resident of, Charleston, also the Speaker of the House, and the son of the chosen elected, but nevertheless apochryphal, Chief Justice of your Supreme Court—a Bench promising to be as wonderful as your Legislature.

The executive corps aggregated is taxed sixteen dollars ninety-nine cents. This large sum, except the Adjutant-General's one dollar, already named, is paid by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Governor and all the remaining *débris* pay nothing. We refer to the taxes of 1867. They cannot yet be ascertained for 1868. It is hoped that a sense of shame will induce your representatives to contribute some portion of their salaries, or of their lobby contingents, this year to the public necessities. Now, we ask you squarely and plainly, do you suppose such a state of things can endure? Can a Government be carried on by such persons? Will they find fools who will trust them or lend them money? If they do find such, does *one single man in South Carolina believe that the property-holders will be such fools as ever to pay one dollar of the debts they may contract? You know they will not. Do you suppose the taxes they levy will be paid?* A few weeks will determine that—because it will determine whether we shall again be put under military rule. One thing is sure and inevitable—if you persist in maintaining such a Government, we cannot and will not maintain you. It will not be hostility to you—not a desire to oppress or compel you—but that irresistible, unwritten law of necessity, of self-preservation, which nature has made for us, and made it stronger than all human laws, because it is of Divine origin. That law will compel us to call in the hardy and thrifty white man from abroad and substitute his labor for your labor. He will succeed to your peaceful homes and you will follow the path and the fortune of the Indian, who thought as you now think, and he rushed as you now blindly rush upon your inevitable fate. You have your choice now. You may never have it again. If you are true to yourselves, true to our mutual interests and welfare; if you stand by us, we will stand by you, and there will be peace and prosperity and all their blessings shared between us. If you choose otherwise, and stand by your present associates; if you adhere to them and insist that you will put them to govern us, and you submit yourselves to be governed by them, then you must go your ways and we will go our ways. We will not molest or trouble you. You may in peace run your course of wretchedness and ruin. We shall not follow you. We must and we will take care of ourselves. Think of these things sedately and calmly. They are vital to you. We know it, and for your own sake we entreat you to be guided by truth, and nothing else, in forming your judgment. It will be a judgment which will adhere to you for good or evil, and to your children and the generations that will follow them.

The Democratic State Convention—The Rivalry Between Hoffman and Murphy—Congressmen.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer (Democratic.)

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 20, 1868.

The present Democratic State Committee have resolved, wisely I think, to leave the active effort to local Boards, until the assembling of the State Democratic Convention on the 2d of September. The reason is that it rests with that organization to make or unmake the Committee, whose time is up this year; and then, too, with a Governor, and with State issues grafted on to the contest, the fight can be more specifically waged. And now, of that Convention. I telegraphed you some days ago that a Committee of twenty-five of the prominent Democrats of Kings County had been appointed, representing as they do, the home of HENRY C. MURPHY, to confer with the western county delegates and secure him the nomination for Governor. This Committee have been at work. They have, in brief, secured the naming of all the principal delegations west of Albany for Mr. MURPHY, and with Kings County pledged to him, he will present a formidable show to Mr. HOFFMAN's solid New-York support, to which what are known as the river counties will also be added.

I esteem it of considerable importance to note this conflict in our State for the Governorship. Not so much because it is Tammany (HOFFMAN) and anti-Tammany (MURPHY), as because in a wider and more national sense it represents here the battle between the bondholder and what is known as the greenback issue, fair and square. Mr. MURPHY is the author of the Democratic National platform, which goes in for legal payments of legal obligations, and for one currency for all. Mr. HOFFMAN, personally and by association, represents that portion of the Democracy, almost exclusively confined to New-York City, which favors, it plain truth be told, paying the bonds, all of them, principal and interest, in gold. Hence the great importance of putting the party in this State in consonance with the sentiment of the platform, which can be best done by presenting the author of the platform as its exponent before our people.

I have strong reason to believe, after a careful consideration, that the result will be this: HOFFMAN will be nominated, but Mr. MURPHY will develop such strength as to compel the adoption of resolutions explicitly, not generally, ratifying the financial plank in the platform of the 4th of July. HOFFMAN is most likely to be nominated, because for State and personal reasons he will poll the largest vote, but the long-abeyed claims of Mr. MURPHY will assume such a commanding position as to compel his nomination two years hence; and as to compel this year the adoption by Tammany of the financial resolution spoken of. ALLEN C. BEACH, of Jefferson County, will be put in nomination as Lieutenant-Governor, as I told you in a prior letter.

Brooklyn stands anxious to send two men of national reputation to Congress from her brace of districts. In the Second, THOMAS KINSELLA, the editor of that singularly able paper, the Brooklyn *Eagle*; and in the Third District Major-Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM, can each have the nomination, if either will consent to run. Either would be decidedly the ablest member from this State compared to the present delegation. S. S. COX, formerly of your State, will probably be sent from the Sixth District, now represented by a purse-plethoric, brain-barren man named THOMAS STEWART. FERNANDO WOOD will be nominated in the Ninth, JAMES BROOKS in the Eighth, and JOHN MORRISSEY in the Fifth. ERASTUS BROOKS (brother of JAMES, and an able man) can have the nomination from the First District, if he will take it. J. WINTHROP CHANLER and JOHN FOX will be renominated in all probability from the Sixth and Fourth Districts, and neither man is fit for Congress in any respect, low as have sunk the requisites for that once honorable position. In fact, our State is emasculated of all strength and repute by the kind of men we have been in the habit of sending to the National Legislature.

The Howell Cobb Disclaimer.

The subjoined extract from a recent private letter from HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, is made public:

"I entered this contest with a desire for the success of our ticket which I never felt before. Wearied with the bitter struggles of the past few years, my heart panted for peace, quiet and repose. In the election of Gov. SEYMOUR and the success of the Democratic Party I felt, in common with all our good people, there was not only a *prospect* but a *certainty* of peace—an enduring peace, that would lift up our own desolated section and give to it new days of prosperity; restoring, too, the past relations of brotherhood between the two sections, and making us once more a happy and united people—united not merely in name, but in heart, spirit and truth. It was with these feelings I was induced to break a long self-imposed silence, and address the people of Georgia, to induce a like feeling on their part. Well, imagine, if you can, the surprise with which I have read the comments in Radical papers on that speech, perverting its meaning, distorting and construing my words of peace and hope into words of blood and revolution! I am made the advocate of strife and war, when from every pore of my heart there comes gushing the most earnest and sincere desire for peace—lasting, eternal peace. Do me the favor to read a revised and correct copy of that speech, which I send you, so that our friends at least at the North may truthfully judge me."

LOCAL POLITICS.

Address of the German Grant and Colfax Campaign Club of the City of New-York to the Veterans.

HEADQUARTERS, NO. 28 THIRD-AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1868.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, VETERANS: The Republic makes no class distinctions, but appreciates so much the more highly services for the good of the fatherland, and knows well how much she owes to you. Both political parties have borne witness to this, by placing the name of a General upon their ticket for the impending Presidential canvass. The Republicans contend for GRANT, the Democrats for BLAIR. It belongs now to the veterans to decide to whose standard they shall rally.

Gen. BLAIR will have the future President "compel the army to undo its usurpations in the South." What, then, are the usurpations of the army? To have made such unheard of exertions four years long in the most fearful war of all the centuries; to have suffered such terrible privations and poured out its blood like water in order that the unity and greatness of the Republic might be preserved, justice and freedom might prevail wherever wave the Stars and Stripes, and in order to put down the rebels, who swore "that they would stuff hell so full of Union soldiers that their legs would hang out of the windows!"

Shall the army undo all this? What soldier of the Union will venture thus to betray the nation, for which he has suffered so much? What soldier of the Union will venture to tear the dearly bought laurel wreath from his brow and from the graves of those who sleep at Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Richmond, and to decorate with it the head of the jailors of Andersonville?

Verily not many veterans will voluntarily do this. But this is what they are to be "compelled" to do. And who then has the presumption to imagine himself strong enough to "compel" the victors? Is it the man who from first to last conspired against the army and the cause of the Union, who called Congress an asylum for madmen, who on Independence Day, almost at the very hour that GRANT took Vicksburg, and the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg was sending the rebels home with bloody heads, huzzahed over the triumph of the rebels, and a little later addressed and treated as his friend the robber-bands who set fire to your orphan-houses, and tried to attack you in the rear? Is it HORATIO SEYMOUR? And is it BLAIR who has renounced the standard of his brothers-in-arms, and now summons us to the conflict against them? Are these the men who are to compel the army? And who is going to place in their hands the power to do all this? The veterans! Are the veterans, by their votes, going to call the rebel candidates to the helm of State? Are the veterans going to vote for making that true, which Gov. WISE exclaimed in joy after the New-York Convention: "Secession is more alive than ever!" Are the veterans going to vote to have themselves and their sons once more beat their ploughshares into swords, and shed their blood in a new civil war, and to have the nation barter away its honor by acting the part of a thief toward its creditors, thus leaving an inheritance of want and wretchedness to our children and children's children? Veterans are these the fruits which you want to reap from your victories? The old battle-flag waves high again, and the hero who led you to victory, he it is who bears it again before you to the front once more, rally around him! Rise up once more as one man and follow him, for victory follows in his path. Once more save the Republic from ruin! Achieve the last decisive victory at the ballot box! Erect for yourselves and those who have fallen, the superbest of monuments by giving to the nation the opportunity to build up the great works of peace! It is the final struggle, and it will cast the enemy down forever. Forward, then, veterans! The commander calls! The Nation calls!

Boys in Blue.

The Fourth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue will hold a meeting at No. 52 East Broadway, on Saturday evening, Aug. 29, 1868. All members are particularly requested to attend, as business of importance will be transacted.

This Club is the one regularly organized and recognized by the Central Committee, of which Major BULLARD is Chairman.

Seventh Assembly District "Boys in Blue."

A large and enthusiastic assemblage met at St. John's Hotel last evening. The usual business was gone through and spirited addresses were made by Col. GEORGE W. DE COSTA, J. H. LAZARUS, Dr. S. VAN VLECK and several other gentlemen. The next meeting will be held Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Thirteenth Assembly District.

Last evening the "Boys in Blue" of the Thirteenth Assembly District held a regular weekly meeting at the hall corner of Eighth-avenue and Eighteenth-street. A large number were present, and stirring addresses in behalf of GRANT and COLFAX were made by Col. SAGE and Mr. E. T. DAVIES. Under the Presidency of Mr. NOBLE MCDONALD, this Club is in a most flourishing condition, its weekly meetings being well attended, and all the members evincing the utmost zeal in the cause of the Republican candidates.

French Republican Campaign Clubs.

Mr. GEORGE BATCHELOR, Professor of French and a well-known Republican, being duly authorized by the State Central Committee, is about to make a tour through the State to establish Grant and Colfax Campaign Clubs in the various towns and villages where our fellow-citizens of French origin have made their homes.

A Soldiers' Convention.

Gen. EDWARD JARDINE, Grand Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New-Jersey, has issued an order for a meeting of the Department at Cooper Hall, in Jersey City, on Tuesday next, 1st inst., at 12 o'clock M. Each Post in the Department will be represented by one delegate for every twenty-five members. There are over twenty Posts in the State.

German Republican Demonstration in New-Jersey.

The Germans of Orange County will hold a grand political demonstration in favor of GRANT and COLFAX, on Monday next, at Middleton, Orange County. In the evening there will be a torchlight procession, music and speechmaking. Dr. VAN HOLST, Hon. DAVID F. GEDAY and Gen. VAN EYCK will address the meeting.

The Democratic State Convention.

A convention composed of twenty-seven delegates, consisting of one from each ward and county town of Kings County, was held at the rooms of the Democratic General Committee, No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, last evening, for the purpose of choosing nine delegates at large to the State Convention to be held at Albany on Wednesday next. The Convention, which was held with closed doors, decided upon sending the following representatives to the State Convention, after a protracted session on the subject and much opposition on the part of several of the delegations present: First Assembly District, Hugh McLaughlin; Second, James B. Craig; Third, Dr. Lewis Baur; Fourth, Alexander McCue; Fifth, Gen. H. W. Slocum; Sixth, Samuel D. Morris; Seventh, James F. Pearce; Eighth, D. W. C. Tower; Ninth, D. P. Barnard.

Tammany General Committee.

The Tammany General Committee held a meeting at their headquarters, Fourteenth-street, last evening. The business transacted related to local affairs concerning the pending campaign. After electing a special committee to provide for the ward arrangements, the meeting adjourned.

Banner Raising.

The Thirteenth Ward Democratic Club raised a fine banner last night in front of their headquarters, No. 424 Grand-street. The banner bears the names and effigies of the Democratic nominees.

The Fourteenth Ward Democrats.

A meeting of the Democrats of the Fourteenth Ward was held at No. 74 Prince-street, last evening, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. The meeting was very slimly attended, and no business of importance was transacted.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

A Missing Daughter Found Dead in a Private Lying-In Hospital—The Case in the Hands of the Coroner.

A rather singular case of death occurred yesterday morning, in the private Lying-in Hospital of Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, at No. 6 Amity-place, which is surrounded with considerable mystery and suspicion. It appears that Mr. HENRY LATTIN, aged about 50 years, and a resident of Farmingdale, L. I., had a daughter named SUSANNAH, aged 21, who formerly resided with ANDREW WOOD, her cousin, in Williamsburg, where she worked. In the month of April last she left home to visit a brother at Glen Cove, where her father saw her on the 13th of that month. Another sister fell ill and died at the parent's residence, when SUSANNAH was sent for, and discovered to be missing, as the brother at Glen Cove had not seen her for nearly three weeks, and supposed her to be home with her parents. One of Mr. LATTIN's sons also resides in Brooklyn, near Fulton-street, and he received a visit from SUSANNAH in the month of May, about a month after her disappearance from Glen Cove. His wife procured SUSANNAH's clothing from her mother, expecting that the wayward girl would remain with them for some time. A few days after SUSANNAH received her wardrobe she again disappeared, and was supposed to have come over to New-York. No trace could be gained regarding the girl's residence or hiding place until Wednesday last, when Mr. LATTIN received by express, in a roundabout way, the following brief and startling letter:

NEW-YORK CITY, No. 6 AMITY-PLACE, Aug. 27.

Mr. Henry Lattin:

DEAR SIR: Your daughter is at No. 6 Amity-place, very sick with typhoid fever, and I do not expect her to live twenty-four hours. She inquires about her mother frequently, and wants her to come immediately.

Yours truly, E. DAUN.

P. S. Take the Fulton-street cars at the ferry and they will take you to the street. E. DAUN.

The sorrowing parents at once started for New-York, and arrived yesterday at Dr. GRINDLE's house, only to find that their daughter was dead, and that they would be compelled to wait until a Coroner's inquest had been held before they could obtain possession of the remains.

Notice was sent to Dr. JOHN BEACH, at his residence on Thursday night, that the deceased was in a dying and unconscious condition, so neither he or Coroner ROLLINS could obtain her ante-mortem statement. The coroner yesterday proceeded to make some inquiries in the case, the patient having expired before he reached the house, when he was informed by DAUN, who it appears is a medical student under Dr. GRINDLE, that the deceased was admitted by the Doctor about six weeks ago, under the name of SMITH, and three weeks after her arrival she gave birth to a full grown child, which was born alive, and adopted out that same day to an unknown lady, who left no clue to her residence behind her. The mother, SUSANNAH LATTIN, progressed favorably until some ten or twelve days ago, when young DAUN and his associate student became alarmed at the appearance of what seemed to them typhoid fever symptoms, and in the absence of Dr. GRINDLE, who is in the West, they called in Dr. DORN, who has an office in Bleecker-street, near by. The physician attended Miss LATTIN until three days before death, when he summoned Dr. FINNELL, of West Houston-street. The latter at once told the patient she had better inform her relatives of her whereabouts and danger, which was done by DAUN in the letter given above. Neither Dr. DORN nor Dr. FINNELL appear to have asked deceased any questions regarding her treatment in the house before or since her confinement, and no one took the necessary steps to have her statement taken down by the Coroner.

A *post-mortem* examination of the remains of the deceased woman was held yesterday afternoon by Drs. JOHN BEACH and C. C. TERRY, when they failed to find any trace of typhoid fever, though they had difficulty in satisfying themselves that death had resulted from inflammation of the womb, though they were, of course, unable to say whether such inflammation was the result of malpractice or not.

Such are the alleged facts in this case, as elicited from all the parties concerned, and they only tend to throw additional mystery over the death of the deceased, rather than explain it. An inquest will be commenced to-day at the Fifteenth Ward Police Station, a jury having been impanneled, and the Police are endeavoring to obtain certain witnesses deemed necessary and desirable by the Coroner.

Adventure with an Unprotected Female—The Panel Game Again.

On Thursday night, about 11 o'clock, Mr. SAMUEL JACKSON, an aged gentleman from Pennsylvania, but for the present stopping in Fifty-second-street, when on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, noticed a lady, apparently in great trepidation, who, seeing she had attracted his notice, inquired if he could direct her where she could find a policeman. Mr. JACKSON replied in the negative, and naturally offered his services, when she informed him that she had been detained at the store where she was employed, and, having been grossly insulted in the street was afraid to proceed further on her way home without protection. Mr. JACKSON, of course, was knight errant enough to offer himself as escort, and was gratefully accepted. Arrived at a house in Twenty-first-street, she declared herself at home, and invited him to enter. He at first refused, but upon her insisting, finally accepted, and was taken to elegantly furnished rooms on the third floor. Having thus secured her prey the woman partially revealed her character, and at last, by the use of such blandishments as only the experienced in sin can devise, overcame the scruples of Mr. JACKSON, and he passed some time in the house, sleeping a portion of the time. When he awoke it was to the consciousness that he had been inveigled into a den of thieves, for he was deserted and found that he had been robbed of $520. This amount, with $120 which his despoilers had left him, was in an envelope in the inside pocket of his vest, and had been so deftly removed that his slumbers had not even been disturbed. He groped his way to the street and reported his adventure to the Police, but when the detectives visited the place an hour later the birds of prey had flown and the nest was utterly deserted. They lay in wait for some hours and spread all sorts of nets to capture the birds when they should wing their homeward flight, but as they never came the nets were unavailing. It should have been added that a man and another woman were visible in the rooms when Mr. JACKSON entered, who were introduced as Mr. and Mrs. EVERETT, and the kind protectors of the unprotected female. The detectives finally despaired of making the official acquaintance of the despoilers, and desisted from a further watch.

Coming Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations.

On Tuesday, the 8th of September, the Third Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations will be held in the City of Auburn.

"It is important," says the call for the Convention, "that every Association in the State be represented in the proposed Convention by its most active and earnest men. No limit is placed to the number of delegates, but it is desired that at least three or four be sent from each Association. Christian young men from cities and towns where no such organizations exist, are also cordially invited to be present and take part in the deliberations, and the attendance of such as desire the establishment of Associations at their homes is especially desired. Clergymen of all denominations are earnestly requested to cooperate with us. Associations are requested to use their influence to secure a representation from cities and towns in their vicinity."

The gathering of young men will no doubt be very large, and the proceedings highly interesting.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 28.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of France, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault was increased 7,600,000 francs last week.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 28—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅛ for both money and the account. American securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties..........71⅝
Atlantic and Great Western..........39½
Erie Railway Shares..........31½
Illinois Centrals..........91½

FRANKFORT, Friday, Aug. 28.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 75 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 28—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The regular weekly Circular issued to-day under the authority of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers Association, has the following statistics:

The sales of the week have been 100,000 bales, of which 27,000 were taken for export, and 15,000 on speculation.

The total stock of Cotton in port and on shipboard is estimated at 462,000 bales, of which 188,000 are from the United States.

The market this morning opens steady with considerable activity. The sales of the day, it is thought, will reach 15,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands..........11d.
Middling Orleans..........11¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn 35s. 3d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, has advanced to 12s. 9d. ℔ cental for California White; No. 2 Red Western, 10s. 11d. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 47s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 27s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 102s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for extra Prime Mess. Pork, 81s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 66s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 56s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 56s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine, 25s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Resin, 5s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 14s. for fine.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 28—11:15 A. M.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Cloverseed, 52s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Sugar, 35s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Sperm Oil, £89 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Petroleum, 1s. 1¾d. ℔ gallon for refined, and 11¾d. for Spirits. Linseed Oil, £32 ℔ ton. Calcutta Linseed has advanced 6d., the last sales being made at 62s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £12 ℔ ton.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 28—1:20 P. M.

Consols 94 for both money and the account. American Securities are quoted at this hour as follows:

United States Five-twenties..........71⅝
Erie Railway Shares..........31¼
Atlantic and Great Western..........39½
Illinois Central..........91½

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 28—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is steady. The total stock of Cotton at seaboard, to this port, is estimated at 709,000 bales, of which only 3,000 are *en route* from the United States.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 28—1:20 P. M.

Spirits Petroleum has declined to 11¼d. ℔ gallon.

ANTWERP, Friday, Aug. 28.

Petroleum 50f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 28—3 P. M.

American Securities are quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 28—3 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firm, but quotably unaltered. There has been some business doing in Cotton to arrive, and the last sales of Cotton afloat were made at 10⅝d. for Middling Uplands. The sales of the day will only be 12,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firm but quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat has advanced 1d., and is now quoted at 12s. 10d. ℔ cental for California White, and 11s. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour has advanced 1s., the last sales being made at 28s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn has advanced to 35s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 28—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94 for both Money and the account. American Securities closed at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties..........71⅝
Atlantic and Great Western..........39½
Erie Railway Shares..........31¼
Illinois Central..........91½

FRANKFORT, Friday, Aug. 28.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 28—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm, at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands..........11
Middling Orleans..........11¼

The sales of the day have footed 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged.

ANTWERP, Friday, Aug. 28.

Petroleum has declined to 49½f. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Friday, Aug. 28.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending to-day: The SUGAR market is dull. LARD is firm at 19c.@19½c. ℔ lb., in tierces, and 20½c.@21c. ℔ lb., in 25-pound tins. HAMS, 18c. ℔ lb., for common salted, and 22c. for sugar cured. LUMBER, $24@$25 ℔ 1,000 feet for White Pine, and $22@$26 for Pitch Pine. Other quotations are unaltered. Exchange on London, 12@12½ ℔ cent. premium; on United States, in currency, 3½@3 ℔ cent. discount; in Gold, long sight, 1½@2½ ℔ cent. premium; short sight, 2@2½ ℔ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 28.

TOBACCO weak and unchanged. COTTON—Nothing doing. HEMP—Nothing doing. FLOUR extremely dull, with a small business; Superfine, $5 75@$6 40; Extra, $7@$7 50; Fancy, $12@$13. WHEAT very dull, except strictly Primes Prime to Fancy, $1 90@$2 25; a few lots of Fancy Red and White for seed sold at $2 30@$2 40. CORN dull at 88c.@91c. OATS firm at 51c.@53½c. BARLEY firm. RYE declining; sales at $1 12. MESS PORK very dull at $29 25@$29 50. BULK SHOULDERS, packed, 12¾c. BACON quiet and unchanged; Shoulders, 13½c.; Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Rib, 16¾c.@16⅞c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17½c. LARD—Choice tierce, 18½c.; keg, 19½c.@20c. WHISKY, only a small business at $1 25; round lots, $1 22½. CATTLE quiet; only a retail business at $3@$6 50, gross, for common to choice. RECEIPTS to-day—3,800 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR active and more steady; Spring Extras, $7 37½@$9 30. WHEAT firmer and advanced 1c.; No. 1, $1 75@$1 77; No. 2, $1 64. CORN active, firm and advanced 1c. OATS dull at 43½c. RYE steady at $1 23½@$1 27. BARLEY active; No. 2, $1 56½@$1 57. WHISKY dull; free, $1 35; in bond, 65c. PORK quiet and steady at $29 50. LARD firm, but unchanged. Sweet-pickled HAMS quiet; Summer, 17c. CATTLE quiet; Butchers' Stock, $4 25@$5. LIVE HOGS less active and declined 10c.@15c.; sales at $9 65@$10 65. FREIGHTS more active and advanced ½c.@1c. LAKE FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 9½c.@9¾c.; Corn to Buffalo, 8c.@8½c. RECEIPTS to-day—8,500 bbls. Flour, 128,000 bushels Wheat, 148,000 bushels Corn, 164,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,800 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat, 146,000 bushels Corn, 147,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 Live Hogs.

TOLEDO, Friday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR—$10 25@$11 for Amber and White. WHEAT—Amber and Red declined 3c.; White declined 5c.; sales of White Wabash, $2 50; No. 2 at $2 18; White Michigan, $2 16½; Amber, $2 05@$2 12½; Red, $2 03; No. 2, $1 95; No. 1 Spring, $1 75@$1 77; No. 2, $1 68@$1 70; No. 3, $1 53@$1 55. CORN declined ½c.; No. 1, $1 05½@$1 06; Yellow, $1 07. OATS declined 1c.; No. 1, 57c.@58c.; No. 2, 56c. RYE declined 3c.; No. 1, $1 30; No. 2, $1 25. LAKE FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo 6c., to Oswego 10c., and to Ogdensburg 12½c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 28.

COTTON firm; Middling, 30½c.@31½c. PETROLEUM—There is almost a panic and a material decline; Crude in bulk, 15c.@15½c.; Refined, 29½c. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, $7 25@$7 75; Extras, $8@$8 50; Northwestern Extra Family $10@$11 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra Family, $10@$12 50; WHEAT dull and declining; sales 3,000 bushels Good and Prime Red at $2 25@$2 35; Michigan White, $2 55. RYE declined; sales at $1 55@$1 65. CORN scarce; sales 4,000 bushels Mixed Western at $1 25. OATS dull; Southern, 80c.@85c.; Pennsylvania, 70c.@71c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 28.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Rye, 17,000 bbls.; Barley, 1,000 bushels; and Flour, 8,200 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 182,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels. FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged. FLOUR inactive and nominally unchanged. WHEAT dull; Spring nominal; sales of Amber Michigan at $2 14@$2 2, as to quality and quantity. CORN firmer; sales 40,000 bushels No. 1 Mixed Western at $1 12@$1 13. OATS dull at 66c.@66½c., option sales, sellers September, at 63c. RYE—Small sales on private terms at about $1 45. SEEDS steady. PORK dull and unchanged. LARD steady.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring, $11 for Amber Winter, $12 for White, and $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; CORN quiet; sales 1,800 bushels No. 1 at $1 16. BARLEY is held at $1 85 for Canadian, which is 10c. above the views of buyers. CORN MEAL, $2 45@$2 50 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $26@$28; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn and Barley, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—20,500 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Barley, 10,000 bushels Rye, and 715,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—3,000 bushels Wheat, 13,500 bushels Oats, and 1,190,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 28.

COTTON dull and nominal; Middlings, 28c.; sales, 83 bales; receipts, 217 bales; sales of the week, 358 bales; receipts, 630 bales gross, 423 nett; total receipts of new Cotton to date, 373 bales; stock, 1,891 bales. Sterling Exchange, 157@159. New-York Sight Exchange, ½ ℔ cent. premium. Gold, 144½. SUGAR and MOLASSES—Only a retail trade. FLOUR dull and nominal; Superfine, $7. CORN dull; sales very light at $1@$1 01. OATS nominally 62c. HAY—Choice, $26. BRAN, $1 17. PORK dull and steady at $30 50. BACON steady; Shoulders 14c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD steady; tierce, 19½c.@19¾c.; keg, 22c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR dull; Family, $9 50@$9 75. WHEAT advancing; No. 1, $2. CORN firmer; Ear, 94c.@95c.; Shelled, 96c.@97c. OATS, 55c.@56c. for No. 1. RYE, $1 33 for No. 1. BARLEY, $2 for No. 1 Spring; $2 20 for Fall. COTTON firm at 29½c. TOBACCO in good demand at full rates. WHISKY quiet; 65c., in bond. PROVISIONS unchanged. MESS PORK, $29. BULK MEATS quiet and firm at 13½c.@14½c. BACON steady; 13⅞c. for Shoulders, and 17½c. for Clear Sides. LARD unchanged. BUTTER steady. Gold, 144½, buying.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 28.

TOBACCO—The receipts were light; sales 33 hhds.; Lugs to Common Leaf, $7 25@$11 50; Hart County, $18 50. Superfine FLOUR, $6 75@$7. WHEAT, $2. CORN, 86c.@9 c. OATS, 45c.@48c. RYE, $1 30@$1 35. MESS PORK, $29 50. LARD, 19½c. BACON—Shoulders 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. BULK SHOULDERS, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. Raw WHISKY, in bond, 60c.@65c.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 75½ for No. 1 and $1 65 for No. 2. OATS dull at 51c. for No. 2. CORN quiet at 98c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Aug. 28.

COTTON quiet; sales 108 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 60 bales; receipts of the week, 270 bales; exports, coastwise, 177 bales; foreign, none; sales, 150 bales; stock, 438 bales. The accounts from the crops are unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Aug. 28.

COTTON steady; sales, 92 bales; Middlings, 28½c.@29c.; receipts of the week, 87 bales; sales, 324 bales; exports—coastwise, 588 bales; stock, 2,045 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Aug. 28.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE declined to 40c.; New-York Casks, 40½c. RESIN active at a slight decline; Strained, $1 90; No. 1, $2 50@$4 50. TAR declined to $2 60.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Aug. 28.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 11 bales; exports, 31 bales. FLOUR, $15@$18 62. WHEAT, $1 95@$2. CORN, 85c. OATS, 80c. PORK, $29 75@$30 25. LARD, 20½c.@21c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 28.

COTTON and GRAIN markets are entirely unchanged from yesterday's quotations. FLOUR quiet; City Mills Superfine, $8 50@$10; do. Extra, $11@$12; do. Family, $12 50@$14; Western Superfine, $8@$8 75; do. Extra, $10@$11 25. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $30 50. BACON—Rib Sides, 17¼c.@17½c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@18c.; Shoulders, 14¼c.@15c.; Hams, 20c.@22c. LARD, 19c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Aug. 28.

COTTON—The market is steady; sales, 92 bales; Middlings, 28½c.@29c.; receipts for the week, 87 bales; sales, 324 bales; exports, coastwise, 588 bales; stock, 2,045 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 27.

FLOUR—Sales at $5 50@$6 50 for City Mills; interior brands for export at $5 25@$6 25. WHEAT, $1 85@$1 95. Legal tenders, 70½c.

GALVESTON, Texas, Friday, Aug. 28.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 111 bales; exports, 7 bales to New-York; sales, 138 bales; Good Ordinary, 16c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Aug. 28.

COTTON steady; no sales; Middling, 30c.; receipts of the week, 410 bales; exports, 978 bales; stock, 208 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Aug. 28.

COTTON market dull and unchanged; Middlings, 28c.; no sales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Aug. 28.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 410 bales; exports, 978 bales; stock, 208.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 28.

Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25½; Reading Railroad, 45⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55⅛.

[Advertisement.]

Like magic in its wonderful truthfulness and certainty of action. GEO. H. CHASE, West 34th-st. Office Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 201 Broadway.
E. HOLMES.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hansa	Aug. 15	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Antwerp	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Aug. 29	New-York	Glasgow.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..........5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails..........5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island..........5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River..........3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad..........3 P. M.
North Mails..........5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way..........5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at..........5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at..........1:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 23 | Sun sets.... 6 37 | Moon sets.... 2 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 45 | Gov. Island. 5 34 | Hell Gate .. 6 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 28.

Cleared.

Ship Lizzie Moses, Cox, Bordeaux, Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Campanero, (Br.,) Wood, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast Bros.

Brigs H. Means, Wentworth, Boston, C. L. Hatch; Rica de Secundi, (Ital.,) Cappielle, Trieste, Slocovich & Smith; Maud, (Br.,) O'Brien, St. John's, N. F., Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schooners John Morser, Parsons, Baltimore, M. B. Bedell; Wentworth, (Br.,) Card, Windsor, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Joann White, (Br.,) Hearsey, Halifax, N. S., Morrison & Phillips; Ann Turner, Tengar, Dighton, Stranahan & Ferguson; Annie Lewis, Jayne, Baltimore, N. L. McCready & Co.; G. F. Hubbard, Loveland, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Amelia, (Br.,) Richards, Halifax, N. S., G. H. Brewer; A. F. Ames, Whitman, Rockland, W. S. Brown; R. Mason, Martling, Norfolk, T. B. Chase.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, Stranahan & Ferguson.

Arrived.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana Aug. 22, via Nassau 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Worcester, Graham, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Ship G. F. Chapman, Norton, Newport, Eng., 36 ds., with railroad iron to J. Atkins & Co. Aug. 17, at 8 A. M., lat. 43 18, lon. 55 20, it blowing fresh from the south, fell in with a boat and four men belonging to the brig Eliza, formerly the Osceola, from St. Johns, N. B., for Montevideo, and took them safely on board; they had left the brig 6 days previously, in lat. 39 53, lon. 45 30, in the hope of being able to reach Halifax, to send relief to the Captain and others left on board; the boat was in charge of the mate, Henry Nichols, of Boston, who reports that when he left the brig she was completely unmanageable; the rudder, foremast, and other spars gone, sails blown away, and she was making much water.

Ship Robena, Wade, Cardiff 47 ds., with railroad iron to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co. Has had light variable winds, with fogs and calms, the whole passage.

Brig Jane, (of Gibraltar,) Smith, Cadiz 37 ds., with wine, cork, &c., and 3 passengers to A. P. Francis. Has had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Brig Abeainer, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig N. Stowers, French, Elizabethport, for Charlestown.

Brig Glendale, McIntyre, Elizabethport.

Brig Firm, Field, New-Haven.

Schr. Starlight, (of Bath,) McIntyre, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. Rescue, (Br.,) Dunn, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Harriet, Britt, St. Andrew's, N. B., 7 ds., via Newport, with railroad sleepers to Heney & Barker.

Schr. Four Sisters, (of St. George, Me.,) Sherer, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. J. M. Laughton, (of Pembroke, Me.,) Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Maria O. Hearn, Morrell, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. E. T. Smith, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Gov. Coney, Parker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Angler, Bessey, Elizabethport, for Mattapoisett, Mass.

Schr. Pauline, Edwards, Elizabethport, for Port Jefferson.

Schr. M. O. Wells, Reeve, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Helen C. King, Marshal, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Clifford, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Mount Hope, Farnum, Rockland, with lime to Haviland & Co.

Schr. C. Goodwin, Bishop, Pawtucket, for New-Brunswick.

Schr. Gen. Washington, Stokes, Rockland, with lime to T. V. Haviland.

Schr. Andrew Stewart, Gilbert, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Noanta, Smith, Bangor, with lumber to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Butler, Boston.

Schr. Josephine, Lindsley, New-Haven.

Schr. Whitaker, Cook, Apponaug.

Schr. John Wright, Dickenson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Onward, Barber, Providence.

Schr. Abaco, Green, Providence.

Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence.

Schr. Jabez L. White, Sandford, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Susan, Snow, Fall River.

Schr. Sarah Read, Read, Providence.

Schr. Sarah W. Blake, Blake, Dighton for Elizabethport.

Schr. Leocadia, Poole, Salem.

Schr. N. Jones, Ingalls, Calais, lumber to order.

Schr. Siak, Johnson, Machias, lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Express, Pomeroy, Providence.

Schr. J. B. Norris, Legnorn, Wood's Hole for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Gillum, Scoville, Middletown for Philadelphia.

Schr. Herald, Hall, Portland, Conn.

Schr. D. M. French, Jones, Boston.

Schr. L. M. Strout, Cook, Providence.

Schr. Geo. H. Mills, Mills, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Francis Burritt, Allen, Rondout for Somerset.

Schr. Memento, Dowd, Albany to New-Haven.

Schr. Willow Harp, Davis, Clinton Point for Providence.

Schr. Emily E. Denison, Allen, Albany for New-Haven.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hale, Rondout for Pawtucket.

Schr. Gloucester, Hodgdon, Port Johnson for New-Haven.

Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Barker, Elizabethport for Fall River.

Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, Portland, Ct., with stone to Winterbottom & Co.

Schr. Wm. P. Williams, Bishop, Fall River.

Schr. Gust. Johnson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Fall River.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, New-Bedford.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Pierce, Boston.

Schr. Harris and Ned, Green, New-Haven.

Schr. Beulah E. Sharp, Cole, Baker's Landing for Elizabethport.

Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. H. E. Russell, Smith, Baker's Landing for Philadelphia.

Schr. Caroline and Cornelia, Crowley, Fall River.

Schr. David Nelson, Lockwood, Port Chester.

Schr. O. W. Bennett, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Sheppard A. Mount, Young, Newport.

Schr. Mary Matt, Watterman, Providence.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Hays, New-Bedford.

Schr. South Wind, Voorhees, Providence.

Schr. J. Benedict, Higby, Boston.

Schr. John Mosher, Pickelby, Providence.

Schr. Sedowa, Holbrook, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Joseph E. Potts, Robbins, Norwich.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, Crosby, Providence for Eastport.

Schr. Helen Mar, Rich, Providence.

Schr. John M. Bell, Hall, Rondout, for Stonington.

Schr. Phoebe Elizabeth, Hill, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. Tinker, Stanley, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Emily Hilliard, Prumble, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, Newburg for Norwich.

Schr. Thomas P. Cooper, Bearse, Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, Newburg, for New-London.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, Elizabethport, for Rocky Hill.

Schr. Emeline Haight, Avery, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr. Star, Jasper, Ellsworth, with lumber to S. Mayo.

Schr. Zampa, Huntley, East Machias 5 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Harvey, Stamford.

Schr. Racer, Johnson, Cold Spring.

Schr. Leader, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Handy, Boston for Albany.

Schr. Delaware, Crocker, Rockland.

J. S. Terry, Raynor, Providence for Newburg.

Schr. Willard Saulsbury, Handy, Boston.

Schr. Eastern Belle, Kilbus, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Baker, Providence for Eastport.

Schr. John Somes, Heath, Providence.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Stocking, Middletown.

Schr. C. Lawson, Hall, New-Haven, for Albany.

Schr. Benjamin Butler, Fowler, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Tryphenia, Robinson, Providence for Eastport.

Schr. Orion, Jones, Taunton.

Schr. Empire, Matthews, Providence.

Schr. Hepzibah, Crosby, Providence.

Schr. Niantic, Hawkins, Taunton.

Schr. Nelson, Weed, Wareham.

Schr. Adelaide, Macomber, Providence.

Schr. Joseph, Corwin, New-Haven.

Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Bowman, Boston.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Fuller, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. S. Gildersleeve, Carroll, Wareham.

Schr. Arctic, Healy, Rockland.

Schr. Oregon, Tribble, Mystic.

Schr. Whistler, Shields, Hartford.

Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Keyport, Welmouth, Stonington.

Schr. Golden Rule, Overton, Providence.

Schr. Rappahannock, Corson, Norwich.

Schr. H. Lewis, Taylor, Providence.

Schr. H. A. Deming, Brown, Hartford.

Schr. Cabinet, Cook, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Severs, Taylor, Boston.

Schr. Horace L., Francis, New-Haven.

Schr. Union, Dennis, Fall River.

Schr. Tabitha & Hannah, Deming, Norwich.

Schr. Hannibal, Hoyt, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. E. A. Elliott, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, May, Portland, for Norwich.

Schr. Ellen Augusta, Dickinson, Virginia.

Schr. J. J. Pharo, Roper, Virginia.

Sloop George, Dinsmore, Elizabethport, for Westport.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light S. E., hazy.

SAILED—Ships Constitution, for St. John, N. B.; E. C. Scranton, for Mobile.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 28—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; barks Frank Lavitt, from Ardrossan; A. C. Small, from Cienfuegos; brig Fanny, from Charleston; schr. Nicanor, from Wilmington, N. C.

Below—Brig Sullivan, from Pensacola.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 28—Sld. schrs. Mary Collins, for Boston; W. H. Tiers, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 28—Arr. brig Catharine, 44 ds. from Rio for orders.

Put in for a harbor—brigs Cadiac, for New-York; Louis Clark, for Boston; Cecilia, from Liverpool, ordered to Charleston.

HALIFAX, Aug. 27—Arr. steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Halcrow, from Liverpool for New-York, and proceeded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27—Arr. steamships Puritan, from Boston; Ran Coguas, from Liverpool.

Cld. steamship Hoogley, for Liverpool, with 35,000 sacks of wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 28—Arr. steamship Mary Sanford, for New-York.

Cld. steamships Rebecca Clyde, for New-York; James A. Gary, for Baltimore.

Notice to Mariners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13, 1868.

COAST OF SOUTH CAROLINA—FIXED WHITE LIGHT AT BULL'S BAY LIGHT-STATION.—Official information is hereby given that a fixed white light will be exhibited from the lantern surmounting the keeper's dwelling at Bull's Bay light-station, S. C., on the evening of Aug. 31, 1868, from sunset to sunrise, and thenceforth to be so continued nightly.

The illuminating apparatus is by lenses of the fourth order; arc illuminated 270.

The focal plane is at an elevation of 35 feet above sea-level, making the light visible under ordinary circumstances about 10 nautical miles. The lantern is painted black, the tower white, and the dwelling red.

This light-station is on the north end of Bull's Island, and about 25 miles northeast of Charleston, S. C.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Spoken, &c.

Abby Cragg—Fr. bark, from Buenos Ayres for ——, July 28, lat. 36 48, lon. 39 44.

Idolque—Br. bark, from Havana for London, 24 ds. out, Aug. 16, lat. 44 20, lon. 49 45.

Henrietta—Br. bark, from Cardiff for Maranham, July 16, lat. 35 55, lon. 23 40.

Mary C. Dyer—bark, from Liverpool for Baltimore, Aug. 26, off Nantucket.

Westmoreland—ship, of Philadelphia, from St. John N. B., bound E., Aug. 22, lat. 42 14, lon. 65 20.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 28.—The steamship Erin, Capt. Webster, of the National Line, which left New-York Aug. 15, arrived here to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

The Royal Mail steamship Russia, which left New-York Aug. 19, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

GLASGOW, Aug. 28—5 P. M.—The steamship Britannia, Capt. Laird, of the Anchor Line, which left New-York on the 15th of August, arrived at this port to-day. The Anchor Line steamship Acadia arrived at this port this morning.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,
Continue to Make a Specialty of the
GORHAM M'F'G CO.'S
SOLID SILVERWARE,

embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by U. S. MINT ASSAY every piece bearing their trade mark, thus;

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

NAPOLEON III
HERRING'S SAFES

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR..........LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR..........NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE..........PARIS.

AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

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MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
NO. 686 BROADWAY.
PARLOR,
DINING-ROOM,
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CHAMBER FURNITURE.

New and original designs, now ready for the Fall trade. Strangers visiting the City will find it to their advantage to visit the oldest establishment in the trade, and will be liberally dealt with.

All goods warranted.

VERMONT SPRING.
THE MOST RELIABLE REMEDY KNOWN for Cancer, Scrofula, Bright's Disease, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, &c. All bottles marked "Saxe & Co., Sheldon, Vt." Send for pamphlets. SAXE & CO.
No. 417 Broome-st., N. Y.

GAS FIXTURES.
J. & T. DONALDSON, manufacturers, have on hand a large assortment of bronze and gilt Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, &c., at their new store, No. 74 East 9th-st., one door east of Broadway.

GASFIXTURES, GREAT VARIETY and moderate prices, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, Nos. 3, 5 and 7 East 4th-st., near Broadway.
M. L. CURTIS & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, Kentucky and Missouri Lotteries. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES,
Post Office Box No. 4,264. No. 78 Broadway.

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